The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MARVAL—HOLDEN—At Christ Church, Byculla, on the 5th instant, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, Frederick C. Marval, Esq., of Bombay, to Alice, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Holden, Esq., of Lower Mitcham, Surrey, England.—No cards.

DEATH.

HANSON—March 4th, at Poona, Martha Emily, the beloved child of Conductor Hanson, of the Ordnance Department, aged 6 months.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

FOLEY.—At Dinapore, on the 23rd February, the wife of J. C. Foley, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

MYERS.—At Calcutta, on the 24th February, the wife of Robert Myers, Esq., of a daughter.

WETHERALL—At Purneah, on the 24th February, the wife of Mr. H. M. Wetherall, Dis. Supdt. Purneah, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—GARBETT.—At Barrackpore, on 23rd February, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, B. A., Francis Anderson, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, to Jessie Louisa, elder daughter of the Revd. C. Garbett.

DEATHS.

OSMOND.—At Dacca, on the 20th February, Jane Amelia the beloved wife of Mr. Walter M. Osmond, of that place, aged 24 years and 6 months.

ELLISON.—At the residence of her parents, on the 22nd February, Miss H. L. Ellison, aged 27 years, 5 months and 7 days.

CUNNINGHAM—At 5, Camac Street, Calcutta, on the 18th February, Mrs. Maria Ann Cunningham, widow of Alexander Cunningham, Master Mariner, late of the Calcutta Steam Tug Association, aged 62 years 4 months and 11 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—At Meerut, on the 25th February, the wife of H. C. Ross Johnson, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

LAWRENCE—At Lahore, on the 26th February, Lady Lawrence, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOWE—NICHOLETTS—At St. Thomas' Church, Dehra, on the 20th February, by the Revd. A. D. Nicholson, William Arthur Howe, Bengal Civil Service, to Adela Frederica, eldest daughter of Major C. H. Nicholetts, late 1st European Light Cavalry.

DEATH.

CARDEW—At Lucknow, on the 27th February, Ellen Sophia, daughter of Dr. Cardew, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, aged 20 months.

CHINA.

BIRTH.

LEWES—At Hongkong, on the 9th January, the wife of Captain W. F. Lewes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COLLINS—BORTON—At St. John's Cathedral, on the 2nd February, by the Revd. J. J. Irwin, Colonial Chaplain, Charles Collins, 2nd Clerk Police Magistrate's Court, to Mary, 3rd daughter of James Borton, Hongkong.

DEATHS.

HILL—At the Civil Hospital, on the 31st January, James Hill, destitute seaman.

IRWIN—At Honkong, on the 26th January, Emma Maria, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Colonial Chaplain, in the 32nd year of her age.

TOMLINS—At Sea, on the 9th December, Harold Joshua G. Tomlins, Master of the British barque *Esk*, aged 40 years.

SPINGGAN—At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 4th January, Ralph Spinggan, Gunner, Royal Artillery, aged 34 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY, Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
(To SAIL IN MARCH.)

THE fine A 1 Ship BRITISH CROWN, 1,120 tons register, HENRY WHITFIELD, Commander, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents for ship *British Crown*, or to Captain WHITFIELD

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To sail in March.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers; also good accommodation for Steerage Passengers at £30 a head.

For rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
TO SAIL ON THE 9TH MARCH.

THE A 1 Ship STARTLED FAWN, 1,165 tons. For freight apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th March 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR, HIGGINSON, 800 tons, (160 H. P.) Captain BETTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain CREIG, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	10th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at noon, precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday	8th March	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	8th March	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday	11th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th „	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

NOTICES.

THE Managing Committee of the AMATEUR THEATRICALS beg to announce that their next performance will take place at the Grant Road Theatre, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant. Early application for Tickets should be made to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort and Byculla.

ALL CLAIMS against the vessels of the late Anglo-Chinese Squadron to be sent in for settlement on or before the 9th inst., to CAPTAIN D. CRUIKSHANK, Steamer *Kiangsoo*, off the Apollo Bunder.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.
Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.
25th February 1864.

JUST received per Overland Mail, an assortment of handsome mounted cluster brilliant Rings—price Rs. 150 to Rs. 700. Gold and Silver English Lever Watches.
Hummum Street. D. DAVIS & Co.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will receive Fixed Deposits for three months certain, allowing Interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, until further notice.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank, will be held at the Bank Office on MONDAY, the 7th March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, under Section V. of Act X. of 1863, when the following proposition will be submitted to the Proprietors.

That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rs. 52,25,000 by the issue of 5,225 new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

NOTICE.—A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY has been opened at No. 9, Mombadavie, under the supervision of Surgeon BOATE, who will give professional advice (gratis) upon all diseases—making merely a small charge to defray contingent expenses, and for the supply of Medicine. The Dispensary will be open daily from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.
H. C. BOATE, L. R. C. S. I., Surgeon, &c.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.
By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope, for three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore, for eight time-expired convicts.
From Bombay to the Andamans, for one hundred and sixty-one native convicts.
Tenders will be received at this Office on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 1 P. M., from parties desirous of tendering for the conveyance to the Andamans of the number of convicts above alluded to.
The Tender should specify the date on which the ship will be ready to leave this.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી આરોએન્ટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

AUCTION OF RAILWAY IRON.—Under instructions received from Messrs. Finlay & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, on TUESDAY the 15th proximo, the undermentioned RAILWAY IRON, landed ex *Rob Roy*, and now lying at Keamaree, viz:—

1,540 Iron Rails.
26 Round Bars.
1,294 Flat Iron Bars.
11,009 Fishing Plates.

TERMS.

Purchasers to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, the balance of purchase money to be paid, and delivery taken within 15 days thereafter.
The Iron will be on account, and at the risk and expense of purchasers from and after the time of sale.
Kurrachee, 22nd Feb. 1864. M. BRUCE, Auctioneer.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Grand and Novel Entertainment under distinguished Patronage.

The Parsi Elphinstone Club will make their fifth appearance this season on
MONDAY, THE 7TH MARCH 1864,
when will be presented Morton's much admired Farce of
"GOING TO THE DERBY."
To be followed by an excellent sketch in three parts, written expressly for the Club by a gentleman of Her Majesty's Civil Service, entitled—
"THAT VOICE"!*
The whole to conclude with the screaming after-piece of
"SENT TO THE TOWER."
In the interval a Song on the sensational SHOE QUESTION, as well as other Comic Songs and Dance will take place.

Dress Circle (reserved)	Rs. 5	Stalls	Rs. 3
„ (unreserved)	„ 4	Gallery	„ 2
Pit			Re. 1

N. B.—Tickets will be had at the *Times of India* office and at the doors of the Theatre on the night of the performance.

* Printed pamphlets of this Play will be had at the Theatre on the night of the performance for eight annas each.

NOTICES.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.
References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,) Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE MERCANTILE AND SHIPPING NEWS.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS DAY is published the first Number of a new publication, having for its object to supply to the Merchants and others of Bombay a long-felt want by the mercantile community, by establishing a daily Return of Imports and Exports, together with Shipping and Freight Reports, Market Reports, &c., which shall give the names of the Ships in Harbour, the Vessels expected, the names of their Captains, Agents, and Dubashes, where from or bound to, the daily Arrivals and Departures, the Vessels spoken with, and such other shipping information as may, from time to time, be useful to the mercantile community, together with a fortnightly Summary of Imports, Exports, and Prices Current for transmission to England by each Mail.

Bombay rapidly becoming *the* Port of India, is without reliable data on the above important points, the information already supplied being notoriously defective and incorrect in almost every point of importance; the Returns published by the Chamber of Commerce being always behind date, and the present daily Export Lists and Commercial Reports not supplying information on many points on which it will be the aim of the Proprietors of the *Mercantile and Shipping News*, to furnish information.

It is also proposed, as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, to publish daily in the *Mercantile and Shipping News* reports of Imports and Exports from all the chief ports of India and the East. It is also intended to make arrangements for obtaining Telegrams from England by every Mail, of the departure of ships to and arrival from India, the price of Cotton, Seed, Piece Goods, &c., &c., up to the latest dates.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual Subscription, payable in advance			Rs. 46	0	0
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Single Copy, Annas 4.

Orders and communications to be addressed to PEARSE & Co., Proprietors of the *Mercantile Press*, 16, Borah Bazar, Fort, (opposite the Commissariat Stores.)

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, the premises in Church Lane, Fort, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. Apply to Mr. F. A. SPENCER, at the office of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co., on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—An English roan cob *Granite*, 15 hands, sound, aged, quiet: has been carrying 18 stone and is up to any weight. Apply to MR. GINGER.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 137,672 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ½ to 1¼, and 14,204 feet Weather Boards ½ by ⅞ by 6⅞, to be sold per 100 running feet. Apply to,
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.
21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received by the last Overland Mail some very Choice and Fashionable Goods, viz., Ladies, and Children's, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Ladies Fashionable Glace Paletots, Garibaldie and Postilion Cashmere and Muslin Jackets, Spanish Shawls, Burnouse, Horse Hair, and Patent Alexandra Skirts, Elastic Garters, Cotton Hose, Berlin Wool and Patterns of various shades and colours, Needles of all kinds, Angolas:—of fast colours, suitable for Dresses and Suits for Gentlemen, Collars of all kinds, viz., Prince of Wales, Continental, Tom-Thumb, &c., with and without Scarfs; Child's Merino Pellisses, Knickerbocker Suits &c., &c., Best Drab and Black Hats, for Gentlemen. &c., &c., &c.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchange from ½ to 10 percent.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.—FIFTH EDITION, PRICE Rs. 12-8.—TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates*, *Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER, Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has much pleasure in announcing the receipt, ex *Edwin Fox*, of a fresh Consignment of very handsome TOYS in great variety, of which he invites inspection.

They are priced very moderately, in order to ensure a speedy sale.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Writing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments

Violin Strings and Bows.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery, received by last Overland Mail. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Propritor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,
"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobillity and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."—*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

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Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

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Table Spoons	„	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons	„	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons	„	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls		12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.		12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls	„	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs	each	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons	„	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets.	„	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	„	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle	„	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle	„	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
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La Vie Arabe, par Felix Mornaud	1	6
Les Beaux Arts en Europe, Theophile Gausice	0	12
Histoire Des Causes, de la Guerre D'orient Eugéne Toscade	2	0
Gaule et France, Alexandre Dumas	2	0
Villageois de La Foret Noire par Max Buchon	2	0
Les drames de village Antoine Querard 2 vol	4	8
Le Comte Kostia, par Victor Cherbuliez	2	4
Le Meilleur Part par P. de La Landelle	1	8
Jean et Jeanuette, Les Roues Innocents par Theophile Gautier	1	8
Suzanne Duchemin, par Louis Ulbach	1	0
Le Vieilles Lunes dun Avocat par Frederic Thomas,	1	8
Scénes de la vie Cléricale, Tulian Savignac	1	8
(Champfleury,) Les Excentriques	1	0
Les Soirces de Chantilly par Eugene Chapus	1	0
Une Jambe de Moins, par Ernest Serret	1	8
A Pied, es en Wagon, par Eanule Deschanel	2	12
Souvenirs d'uin Prisonnier de Guerre au Mexique	3	0
Les Fréres du nt Gome, par Emanuel Gonzales	1	8
Histoire d'un Homme par Amédée Achard	1	8
Une Aventure sur la Mer Rouge, par Louis Deville.	2	8
Voyages et Chasses dans L'Himalaya par Jules Gerard	2	4
Fables de Florian, Ecqlogues et contes en vers illustrees	5	0
L'Heritage et d'autres contes par Mme. Leanie D'annes	1	8
Le Chemin des Ecoliers par X. B. Samtine avec. 450 vignettes	16	0
Messeniennes es Chants populaires, par G. Delavigne	5	4
Les Mystéres de Paris par Eugene Sue, 10 vol.	7	8
La Vigie, de Koat—Ven, Roman Maritime par Eugene Sue, 3 vol	2	4
Arthur par Eugene Sue, 4 vol.	3	0
Latreaumont par do. 2 vol.	1	8
Therése Dunoyer do. 2 vol.	1	8
Comedies Sociales do.	0	12
Deleytar, Godolphin, Kardiki Eug. Sue	0	12
Deux Histoires 1772-1810, par Eug. Sue, 2 vol.	1	8
La Congaratcha do. 2 vol.	1	8
La Salamandra do. 2 vol.	1	8
Jean Cavalier, par Eugene Sue, 4 vol	3	0
L'ane Mort par Jules Janin, Edition illustree	5	0
Lecons D' Armes	7	8
Le Compagnon du Tour de France par G. Sand, 2 vol.	1	8
Impressions de Voyage Alexandre Dumas, 2 vol.	3	8
Les Sept Cordes De la Lyre par George Sand, 2 vol	1	8
Les Messisipiens do.	0	12
Isidora Journal d' unsolitaire a Paris, do.	0	12
Les Mattres Mosaistes, it do.	0	12
Revue de deux Mondes	1	0
——— Annuaire du Revue des deux Mondes	3	0
Manuel de Philosophie Ch. Renouvier	2	8
La Musique par M. Felis	2	0
Les Lois, de Platon	2	8
Letat Republique de Platon traduction de Grou	4	0

N. B.—The greater number of the above have been reduced in price in order to ensure a speedy sale.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.
LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

VINE GROWERS COMPANY OF COGNAC.—JULES DRUET, Manager.—A fresh consignment of old Brandy from the above Company has just been received ex *Saint Vincent de Paul*; and is on sale at MUNCHERJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.'s, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
No. 2, Apollo Street, Admiralty House.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 24 „ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36 „ „
Sauterne	„ 25 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Just landed ex ships *East*, *Perc Douglas* and *Edwin Fox*, the following superior high classed WINES and BRANDIES, quality guaranteed:—
Sherries—Amontillado, Pale and Golden.
Port—Fruity and Delicate.
Brandies—Martell's, Hennesy's, and OtardDupny & Co.'s
Champagne—Jules Mumm.
Old Tom—Booth's.
Ginger Wine—Crabbe's, &c., &c., &c.
STRANACK & Co.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing			1 doz. each.	
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1	„
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Claret,	do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			¼	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing			3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	33
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	[illegible]
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	[illegible]
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	[illegible]
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	[illegible]
Do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	16
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	29	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry*	„	„	30
Bronze do. / White do. — Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	„	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ......Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deihhard / Moselle { and Jordan	„	„	39
HOCK / MOSELLE ......Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY. ......Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmine
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Frangipanni	

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.—A large Brown and White STAG HOUND answers to the name of "BOB." Whoever will bring the same to me will receive Rs. 10 as reward.

THOMAS BLACK.

The Rock, Mazagon, 5th March 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that unless the amount of the Third and Fourth Calls payable on Shares of this Bank, together with interest thereon, at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, from the days on which such Calls were respectively payable until payment be paid on or before 4 o'clock P.M. of the 15th day of March, instant, at the Bank's Office, in Medow Street, the Shares in respect of which allottees or duly registered transferees shall have failed to pay such Calls and interest within the time and at the place aforesaid, will be liable to be forfeited in manner provided by the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 5th March 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application for Letters of Administration with the last Will and Testament annexed of SOBAIJEE, widow of JAMASJEE BURJORJEE, COOPER, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by Heerabai, Widow and Executrix of the late Dadabhoy Jamasjee, Runwalla. All persons are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 5th day of March 1864.

BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEILE, Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAIK GEEGA JOHN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted with AGA MAHOMED ALI HAJI BAUKER BEBANEE, also of Bombay, Mogul Inhabitant, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 12, situate, lying, and being at New Town, in Chimaji Butcher's Street, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2637; and bounded on the east by Chimaji Butcher's Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house belonging to Bazoo Shattan, Mally Soobhedar Bahadoor, and on the south by property belonging to Government. Any person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, on the said premises, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 5th day of March 1864.

KELLY AND HORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that so much of the Salt Notice dated 12th instant, as stipulates for the purchase of Bombay Salt at Calicut, Beypoor, and Ponany, has been cancelled from this date. Shipments of Salt that may have taken place before this date will, however, if it suits the convenience of importers be received at Tellicherry and Cannanore.

M. J. WALHOUSE, Acting Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, 25th Feb. 1864.

જાહેર ખબર

આપવામા આવે છે કે તારીખ ૧૨ મી ફેબરવારી સને ૧૮૬૪ ની જાહેરાતમા મુમ્બાઈનુ મીઠુ કલીકટ, બેપુર, અને પોનાની એકેકાણે લેવા બાબત જે કરાર લખેછે તે આજ તારીખથી રદછે આજ તારીખની પેહેલા જેટલુ મીઠુ વાહાણમા ભરી ઝીપલા બંદરો થાકુ રવાના થઉ હોઈ તે લાવણાર વેપારી લોકોને તલીચરેતો તેલીચેરી તથા કનાનોરમા લેવામા આવશે.

એમ. જે. વાલહાઉસ, આકટીંગ કલેકટર.

મલબાર કલેકટર હારીશ, કલીકટ, તા૦ ૨૫ મી ફેબરવારી સને ૧૮૬૪.

जाहिर खबर.

दिल्लीजाते रेवोजे तारीख १२ फेबरवारी सन १८६४ चे जाहिर खबरीत मुंबईचे मीठ कलीकट बेपुर आणी पोनानी या ठीकाणी घेणें साठी जो करार लिहीला आहे तो आज तारखे पासुन रद्द आहे आज तारखे पुर्वी जी तके मीठ गलबतांत भरुन बंदरक बंद्रा करितां रवाना जाले आसेल तें व्यापारि लोकांस जर सुलभ पडेल तर तेल्लिचेरि व कनानोर येथे घेण्यात येइल.

मलबार कलेकटर हपिस.

सहि

यंम. जे. वालहौस

कलिकट आकटींग कलेकटर.

तारीख २५ फेबरवारी सन १८६४.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We have the honor to request that you will be so good as to call a PUBLIC MEETING in the Town Hall, for the purpose of testifying to the Honorable JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT the grateful esteem in which he is held by his countrymen for his services on their behalf during a period of more than the third of a century.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Rustomjee Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Arthur J. Lewis.
David Sassoon.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
M. Stovell.
Cawasjee Jehangeer.
Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
T. Leith.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Mangaldass Nathoobhoy.
Jaisingbhoy Huttasing.
Sorabjee Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Ardeseer Hormusjee.
Candass Narondass.
Ardeseer Cursetjee Dady.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
John Peet.
Byramjee Hormosjee Cama.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Vurjeewandass Mahdowdass.
A. F. Wallace.
Arthur Huson.
J. F. Hore.
Maneckjee Cursetjee.
H. E. Leeke.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.
W. Bickersteth.
John Wilson.
Currumchund Premchund.
Huttasing Kesrising.
A. M. Gubbay.
Dadabhai Naoroji.
J. Blair.
G. Birdwood.
R. Angus.
E. Heycock.
D. J. Kennelly.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
J. R. Ballingall.
Cumlaput Gopall.
H. J. Marsden.
Dinshaw Manockjee.
Sorabjee Jehangeer.
Kursondass Mahdowdass.
R. T. Price.
F. L. Brown.
Braz Fernandez.
Veljee Mallo.
E. W. Barnett.
Kessowjee Naik.
R. Knight.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
M. Mull.
Purshotumdass Pranjewandass.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy.
Campbell Keir.
Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy.
N. Spencer.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday
J. F. Spencer.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Bhaw Daji.
E. W. West.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
James Taylor.
Ghellabhoy Puddomsey.
Tricumjee Veljee.
J. F. Hutchinson.
Calliandass Mohundass.
Cowasjee Manockjee.
W. B. Fellows.
A. Viegas.
Bhasker Soonderjee.
Premchund Roychund.
R. Morgan.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jemsetjee.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jemsetjee.
Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
N. B. Mody.
Hormusjee Bomanjee.
Vullubjee Tulsidass.
Ragoonath Narayan.
Wassoodew Pandoorang.
Vinayekrow Hurrichund.
Jejeebhoy Jehangeer.
Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla.
Dadoba Pandoorang.
Edaljee Bomanjee.
Dinshawjee Jemsetjee Furdoonjee.
Pestonjee Dadabhoy.
Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
Byramjee Manockjee.
Urbhan Nursey.
Currumsey Nagjee.
Shojawoodeen Tyabjee.
Sumsoodeen Tybajee.
Sewjee Veljee.
Govind Girthur.
Ravaghur Cooverghur.
Govind Balcrustna.
Hurrichund Sadasewjee.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
Pallonjee Dorabjee Ranjee.
Morarbhoy Vizbocundass.
Dwarkadass Vussonjee.
Mathoradass Lowjee.
Cursondass Vullubdass.
Veerchund Deepchund.
D. Byramjee.
Tricumjee Luckmechund.
Triboovandass Nathobhoy.
Vizbocandass Hurribhoy.
Jugonnath Hemraj.
Cullianjee Sewjee.
Vundravan Purshotumdass.
M. S. Gubbay.
Muncherjee Hormusjee.
Merwanjee Jemsetjee.
Gungaram Doolubram.
Cawasjee Pestonjee Framjee
Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shroff.
Khaky Puddomsey.
Purbodass Goredass.
Kesowjee Jadowjee.
J. R. Quadros.
E. B. Pireira.
Sorabjee Jehangeer.
Francis Pereira.
Sorabjee Fromruz
Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy.
Purbodass Moolchund.
Motechund Nathosa.
Lullobhoy Vadylall.
Muganchund Sankla.
Khoshalbhoy Moolchund.
Rowchund Amolia.
Bhoychund Joomka.
Lullobhoy Manocklall.
Nathobhoy Amerchund.
Parbath Jetsey.
Saganbhoy Munsookbhoy.
Sarabhoy Munsookbhoy.
Omed Hocumchund.
Omed Roopchund.
Tulsedass Nursedass.
Vusonjee Cursonjee.
Javerchund Maneckchund.
Khatao Khemjee.
Goculdass Mahdowjee.
Canjee Parbath.
Jewraj Ruttonsey.
Shamjee Hemraj.
Omersey Veljee.
Mooljee Dhunjee.
Vurdman Poonsey.
M. R. Quadros.
Javerchund Atmaram.
Nurotumdass Mahdowdass.
Purshotumdass Mohundass.
Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghista.
Ruttonjee Roopjee.
Jugjeewan Hemjee.
Otumchund Manockchund.
Veerchund Currumchund.
Bhoychund Jugjewan.
Tribovan Jugjewan.
Lulloobhoy Purbodass.
Chatrabooj Hassaria.
Ramjee Jetta.
Veljee Naron.
Cullianjee Khemjee.
Chotabhoy Motechund.
Lullobhoy Panachund.
Nathobhoy Doolubram.
Nagindass Premchund.
Culliandass Joita.
Govindlall Vizboocan.
Jettabhoy Luckmechund.
Bhugwandass Hurruckchund
Chonilal Dalcharam.
Moolchund Purshotum.
Tarachund Sobagchund.
Becher Manchund.
Damer Sagan.
Roychund Sankla.
Heerjee Zeena.
Munsookbhoy Bhugobhoy.
Purbobhoy Nagerdass.
Kursondass Luckmedass.
Bhogilal Chonilal.
Naronbhoy Tapidass.
Naronjee Huriprasad.
Vullubdass Kemchund.
Venechund Hemchund.
Damodurdass Ramdass.
Hemchund Motechund.
Tulsidass Sankla.
Aberchund Panachund.
Rowchund Manockchund.
Dalpatbhoy Bhugobhoy.
Jetta Pragjee.
Golabchund Sobagchund.
Dossabhoy Dhunjebhoy.
Byramshaw Dhunjebhoy.
Manockjee Burjorjee.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay to be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th March 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th March, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Ottawa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Tuesday 8th ..... 8h. 50m. A. M.
First Quarter, Tuesday 15th..... 10h. 59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 23rd..... 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st..... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	7	Perpetua, M.	6 16	6 0	10 24	10 46	4th March 1864. Time—7h. 58m. 0s. 1.
Tues.	8	Venus sets 3h. 39m.	6 15	6 1	11 8	11 29	
Wed.	9	Mars rises, at 3. 28.	6 15	6 7	11 51	—	
Thur.	10	Daybreak at 4h.51m	6 13	6 0	0 13	0 33	
Fri.	11	Twilight ends at 7.12	6 13	6 1	0 53	1 12	
Sat.	12	Gregory, M. and B.	6 12	6 1	1 33	1 52	
Sun.	13	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 11	6 8	2 11	2 36	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 21	KURRACHEE	Feb. 27
AGRA	Mar. 1	LAHORE	Feb. 27
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 27	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Feb. 29
BANGALORE	Feb. 19	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 27	MEERUT	Feb. 26
CAPE	Dec. 28	OUDH	Feb. 27
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 13	PENANG	Feb. 24
DELHI	Feb. 25	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864.

THE subscribers to the testimonial to Mr. Jugonnath Sunkursett have abandoned the plea of privacy which they put forward in order to claim exemption from criticism, by requiring the Sheriff of Bombay to hold a public meeting at which the proposal to give the honourable gentlemen a statue may be submitted to the judgment of the whole community. The knot of fussy intriguers, with whom the idea of the statue folly originated have, with characteristic audacity, ventured to presume so far on the negligence and good-humoured contempt of the people of Bombay for all their restless scheming, as to come forth in the light of day and ask that their plan for doing honour to Mr. Sunkursett should receive the sanction of public opinion and be recorded as an act of the great body of citizens in public meeting assembled. We doubt if it is strictly within the limits of the Sheriff's authority to convene a meeting for such a purpose. But the functions of the Sheriff of Bombay are not very well defined or very easily understood. We had thought that the principal duty of that public functionary was to hang men; but it seems that Dr. Birdwood prefers to give them statues. It is difficult to say which fate one would rather choose—to be strung up at once, die, and be forgotten, or to be preserved in brass or marble for all time amid a crowd of nobodies whom posterity will ridicule as the victims of the excessive—amiability shall we call it?—of the Sheriff of Bombay. We have too much respect for Mr. Jugonnath Sunkursett to wish that he should have the misfortune to be Dr. Birdwood's first victim. After a long career in which he has successfully maintained his position as the leader of the Hindus of Bombay, and has shown in all his public actions such tact, shrewdness, ability, and strength of character as one rarely finds in the natives of this country, it would be a pitiable ending of his public life for Mr. Sunkursett to be forced by the injudicious zeal of his native friends and the interested servility of a few Europeans into a position which would expose him to general disparagement, if not to public contempt. The honourable gentleman has, we think, showed a want of his usual caution and good sense in letting this matter go so far as it has gone. He cannot but feel this morning, when he runs his eye down the list of the Sheriff's requisitionists, what a mistake he has made. That list includes indeed all the chiefs of the native community; but from it the names of nearly all the leading Englishmen in Bombay are conspicuous by their absence; and, were it not for the respect in which Mr. Sunkursett is held, and the general conviction that in this business he deserves to be pitied rather than to be blamed, the tacit rebuke thus conveyed would have been expressed in a much stronger and more unmistakeable manner. It will hardly be wise for the subscribers to the requisition to persevere with their design of holding a public meeting. The one of the native press shows very plainly that the seeming unanimity of all classes of natives in this movement is merely superficial, and that much of the homage paid to Mr. Sunkursett is but lip service. Indeed, any one who knows how the requisition has been got up is well aware that very many of the signatures represent no feeling of good-will towards the subject of the testimonial, but simply the fear of the subscribers that, if they did not sign, they might be left behind those who did sign in the race for that notoriety which the getters-up of the requisition are believed to be able to dispose of at their will. The natives are not, therefore, to be wholly relied on in case of an amendment being moved to the resolution for decreeing Mr. Sunkursett a statue; and it is by no means unlikely that some amendment will be moved by Englishmen anxious to save themselves from the imputation of being parties to an act to which it is attempted to give a public character.

There remains one other point to be noted. Some esteemed native friends have represented to us the advantage of giving the people an outward and visible sign of the honour in which public spirit is held among Englishmen, by voting a statue to a man who has set the Hindus the example of taking an active, useful, and distinguished part in public life. This also was the argument urged by Mr. Andrew Grant, at the meeting of the provisional committee, in favour of a testimonial to Mr. Sunkursett. But may it not be said, on the other side, that we are helping to debase rather than to purify the native mind, and are labouring to prevent the people of India from ever attaining at a high standard of public virtue, when we deliberately hold out to them, as an incentive to a life of political usefulness, the hope of obtaining in their life time substantial testimonials and perhaps honours such as in other countries are only paid to men who have saved the State in council or on the battle-field. The ambition to gain distinction in the service of one's country is a virtue that gives grace and dignity to a man's life, and is the surest sign of a mature and cultivated appreciation of the rights of citizenship and the benefits of a free and well-ordered Government. England might well suppose her work was done in India if this ambition had penetrated the minds of the people; but, if such a consummation be desired, especial care ought to be taken to guard against degrading a political career to the level of a mercantile speculation and teaching the natives to believe that public spirit is only a very paying kind of enlightened selfishness. The commercial spirit has already too great influence over the policy of our Government in India; and a cynic might find plentiful food for bitter mirth in the contradictions presented by the English theory which sets before the natives moral and intellectual excellence as that which is alone esteemed worthy of honour in civilized life, and the English practice which teaches them that civilization like barbarism idolizes vulgar wealth. The latter lesson has already been learnt by the natives much more accurately than the former; and it needs not the further illustration of a crowd of statues in the Victoria Gardens to every man who has established a dispensary, founded a school, or made a speech at a public meeting.

IN estimating the probability of a solution of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty before its expansion to the dimensions of a European war, it becomes most material to look into the state of the parties involved in the commotion, and to see whether any of them have a direct interest in creating strife. First of course among the parties to whom our attention turns is the inscrutable ruler of the French Empire, for his will is practically uncontrolled, and he has at his disposal a force of such power as to exercise an enormous influence in the eventualities of war. What disposition have we yet been able to discover in the mind of this mysterious sovereign as regards European peace or war? To this we might reply by recalling the injunction of the Roman to his son: *rem si possis recte, sed quocunque modo rem.* His ruling passion is for fresh territory over which to rule for aggrandisement of French influence, extension of French boundaries, if needs be, by diplomacy—but, if needs be, also by war. Under whatever guise the policy of this subtle spirit comes before us, we find it on examination to resolve itself into "rectification of boundaries" and adjustment of people's rights. The lapse of time, we are told by a host of imperial pamphleteers, renders the old treaties, more especially the Vienna treaty of 1815, (containing as our readers will remember anything but advantageous classes for the Napoleonic dynasty) inapplicable to the present day, and a congress we are assured might anticipate a revolution or a war by discussing the various rights and wrongs of rulers and their peoples and the conflicting interests of states. The leading powers have all declined the proffered argument. They remember Nice and Savoy and know well that, having ventured as far as she did in the annexation of those provinces, France would scruple little if she had the power in pushing her frontier to the East. There are no more loose morsels in the vicinity of Chambery to devour. The next must be wrenched from a determined grasp. Napoleon knows well that without a fight France will never have ceded to her by Germany the long coveted left bank of the Rhine. And we may believe that with his strong belief in his good fortune he yet hopes that such would be the issue of the next campaign. To diminish the amount of the opposing force, to sow dissension among those whose interests are aimed at by this aggressive policy, is a very natural desire; and we can well believe the turn taken by Germany politics according to the last advices suggests to that busy plotting brain possibilities of something turning out to favour him in the prosecution of his long cherished schemes. Napoleon III. has, to be true to the programme he has adopted throughout his reign, to produce from time to time a "sensation" in the political world. For this purpose it is necessary to watch closely every fresh complication of national interests, and at the critical moment to step in with offers of an original solution. More than once he has been able to arrange matters—we had memorable instances in the war of the Crimea and the campaign in Italy—so that it became impossible for the leading powers of Europe to refuse co-operation. The race is to the swift, and success in State affairs usually attends the projects of a mind constituted for rapid action as is that of Napoleon III. His *forte* is to raise with startling rapidity important international questions, and having alarmed his audience by their magnitude to insist on their receiving a solution on the spot. The Emperor better than any other living man knows the temper of the people over whom he rules. He knows that among the excitements necessary for the maintenance of domestic peace is that produced by a war undertaken in the name of liberty and for the glorification of the arms of France. It is the knowledge that the nation would cheerfully respond to the cry of war that lends to the utterances of the French Emperor such weight in the Councils of Europe. Excitement if not astonishment must by the very tenure of his office be the effect of each movement on the throne, and the last attempt at a "sensation," in the discovery of an assassination plot, has fallen terribly flat—exemplifying in fact the propinquity that exists between the sublime and the ridiculous.

Looking beyond the Rhine we find in the quarter menaced, in Germany itself, a scene of very singular movement, one which at first sight seems to belie the opinion we have hitherto formed of the disposition of the national mind. By the last accounts we have Austria and Prussia acting in concert to defeat the avowed intention of the Diet, composed of the minor States, to violate the provisions of the treaty of London in 1852. Such a position certainly accords little with what we have hitherto considered to be the relation of these rival powers towards Germany and each other, and the dissension thus disclosed militates against the desire for a united Fatherland which has hitherto been characteristic of the German people. We believe the solution of the false position into which the parties have come to consist in this, that the national will has really not found expression at all in the group of *quasi*-belligerents we have mentioned. The Diet is after all but the organ of the petty and all but absolute princes, and acts at once with the irresponsibility of a corporation and the precipitancy of an ill-regulated oligarchy. On this supposition we can well believe that the threat of Saxony to oppose the march of Austrian troops to the seat of war produced the greatest possible national excitement. The position as we have observed is a false one, and embarrassment as to the means of extrication from it may well account for feelings approaching to consternation in the people generally. To be drifting into civil war when the whole nation is yearning for consolidation is indeed an anomaly. It is an anomaly from which it may easily be rescued, but for this rescue we must have a vigorous and disinterested hand, for none other can sweep away the long existing but highly unsatisfactory condition of the German States. If it be part of the policy of the German Sovereigns to raise a cry of war to drown these aspirations of their subjects after liberty and unity, we think they will find they have committed a grave error in calculation. The national sentiment is no doubt enlisted to a certain extent in favor of a project of extending Northern Germany to the sea, but the traditional honour of Germany is too much bound up with the glories of the Austrian and Prussian banners to allow of the German people witnessing unmoved a strife in which German soldiers shall be opposed to those emblems on the field of battle in Germany.

We may be asked if we believe Germany to be ripe for this long talked of consolidation. Our reply is that were it not for the recent union of Italy, we should almost have despaired of witnessing such a consummation in our day. With that example before our eyes, however, we still entertain a firm conviction that the realization of this cherished day-dream of all Germany is at hand. How truly united the people of Germany are in their desire to see the abolition of all artificial distinctions, we who see the Germans abroad can form it may be said only an indifferent opinion. We decline, however, to believe that we have misinterpreted the many demonstrations of sympathy among the German people when the devoted patriot Garibaldi was sweeping through Italy and garnering in State after State for his master Victor Emmanuel. If the hour has come for the union of all Germany, we look—we trust we shall not look in vain—for the leader who shall have the confidence of the entire people, and who shall gather together the long scattered elements of this distracted land. If he be found he may soon wield, if needs be by the fiery ordeal of war, what is now a "geographical expression" into a powerful State under the sceptre of a popular King. Should this be the ultimate production of the present Dano-German strife we shall come to look upon the "Schleswig Holstein question" which has long been so tedious as an incident of enduring benefit to the whole of the Continental world.

A COMMITTEE has (says the *Englishman*) been determined on to report on the proposed lines of railway through Central India and Rajpootana.

BY telegram received from Calcutta on Saturday, we learn that the ship *Jessie Coffin*, 816 tons, bound to this port with rice, &c., has gone ashore in proceeding down the Hooghly, and remains in a dangerous position.

THE University of Bombay has obtained £30,000 for the new buildings to be erected on the Esplanade; and it has been wisely determined to send home to Mr. G. G. Scott for a design instead of inviting a public competition of provincial architects.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* learn from an Allahabad contemporary that the East Indian Railway will be opened from Mirzapore to the Gowghaut on the 15th instant "thus the long anticipated direct communication will be effected between the south bank of the Jumna and Calcutta."

THE Star of India will (says the *Delhi Gazette*) be presented to the Jeypore Chief, at Ajmere, by General G. St. P. Lawrence, C. B., on the 10th proximo.

BIKANEER AND JESULMERE, hitherto under the immediate charge of the Governor-General's Agent, have been placed under the Political Agent of Jodhpore.

THE Government has (we learn from the *Delhi Gazette*) arrived at a decision regarding its action in the matter of the state of Soloombur. The policy dictated to the Political Agent is that of non-intervention. The compromise arranged between the late Regency Council and Jodh Singh therefore stands. It now only remains for Jodh Sing to be installed Chief of Saloombur. The hilly tracts of Meywar, inhabited by Bheels, continue somewhat disturbed.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ottawa*, Captain Blake, with the China, Singapore, Penang, and Ceylon mails, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. The usual summaries of news will be found further on.

Notwithstanding the time the *Ottawa* has now been running, and the thin state of her boilers, she has made one of the fastest passages from China to Bombay on record. She left on the 15th of Feb., and allowing for detention at Singapore, Penang, and Galle, cannot have been more than 16 days under steam.

THE Commander-in-Chief has left Peshawur, and is travelling down the Indus to inspect the arrangements at Mukhud for the embarkation of invalids near this place. The last batch was wrecked on one of the many treacherous rocks in the rapid: no lives were lost, but the men were much straitened for provisions, which were sent express from Attock.

His Excellency will leave the Indus for Rawul Pindee and thence via Huzara proceed to Cashmere, and through Thibet to Simla—a trip he richly deserves after his long and active service. The Lieutenant Governor has just passed through Goozerat en route to Pind Dadun Khan, to inspect the spot where coal has recently been discovered.

The present season has been unusually cold in the Punjaub, and at the present time (the end of February) the frosts in early morning are very severe. There is no prospect of further hostilities on our Northern frontier at present. General Chamberlain has almost recovered; his brother of the Bombay Army, Captain Charles Chamberlain, is still with him at the hotel in Rawul Pindee.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CALICUT, 5TH MARCH.

Steamer *Comorin* from Bombay and Cannanore anchored.

MADRAS, 6TH MARCH.

Steamer *Golden Fleece* sailed for London.

CANNANORE, 6TH MARCH.

Steamer *India* sailed for Bombay.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

OUDE, 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE appointment of Mr. Temple to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces is, perhaps, a political gain to the country. Possessing no very great amount of political sagacity, Mr. Temple is a man of no ordinary administrative ability, energy, and tact in the management of men. It is nowhere thought, however, that Mr. Temple is equal to what his admirers have said of him. But a great deal of Mr. Temple's success in India is due to causes outside the official circle. Mr. Temple both understands and appreciates the use of the fourth estate; of which he is known to be a profound supporter; and the press merely repay the compliment, when they have occasion to bring forward his name in connection with any public or general measure. It is something like paying back with interest obligations previously undergone. With all this partiality for the press, whether assumed or real, Mr. Temple simply uses it as a means of carrying out his own policy. It may be a question, however, whether Mr. Temple is much a gainer in the end. The probabilities are, however, much in his favor. Few of the many hundreds who read his name in the public prints know Mr. Temple personally or remotely, either they do not form an opinion at all or they form it on the evidence they find in the public papers. As these are generally in his favour, it follows that the reputation of Mr. Temple, as a public officer is built mostly upon the evidence afforded by the public press. It is not to be denied, however, that the source from which these opinions flow has weight although it must be wrong and incomplete in its estimate of the man in many respects. Probably, in the main, it is the most impartial. Mr. Temple has all along enjoyed the reputation of being a brilliant writer, the reports of the Punjab are said to be replete with the brilliancy of his pen, but even in this respect his reputation has been much exaggerated; comparatively few who will unhesitatingly express themselves in this way have ever seen the writer or any of his writings, they have simply repeated what they have heard from others, without allowing themselves the effort to think of the tendency of the opinions thus expressed. But, whatever effect Mr. Temple's writings may have had on his own career, it is quite secondary to the effect that they have had in giving such prominence to the administrative acts of the Punjab Government. The Punjab has been known and appreciated mainly through the medium of the press. And the writer of these expositions of the Punjab Government, its Acts, and its measures, was no other than the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Mr. Temple does not seem to have taken less pains in writing up the Punjab Administration than the present Viceroy and Governor General did in his labours to work it up. Whilst one gave it solidity, and power, and strength, the other gave it prominence, and quiet, and finish, so much in fact that the Punjab enjoys a celebrity for the wisdom of its administration, which no province in the Bengal Presidency can hope to vie with, unless they change radically both in their colonization and system of working; but there is an old saying that "all is not gold that glitters," and this aphorism applies with peculiar effect to the Punjab in many of its administrative details.

The Punjab has no doubt many very radical defects in its constitution, which have been smoothed over by the writer of the public reports, with all the grace and ease which the writer was known to command, the honest facts were lost sight of in the brilliant effulgence of language, in which the writer so greatly excelled, and in which he so inordinately indulged. Apart from his writing, however, we must admit that Mr. Temple was a valuable public servant, and what was of greater importance, a still more valuable Secretary. If at any time he forgot to state all the facts, he was never for a moment at a loss to substitute something in their place. He wished to be brilliant at the expense of statistical truths, and to clothe them with an interesting and at the same time artificial colouring; not, however, that truths were ever suppressed, but they were clothed and colored in such a way, as to afford not the least face of the original foundation. Thus it was that some of the worst features in the Administration came out on a level with others prominently good. The same policy has been adopted by Mr. Temple as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. His reports are replete with brilliant allegories, and interspersed with interesting, if *not* substantial data. His description of scenery is unrivalled in the history of public reports, and Mr. Temple has certainly the reputation of being instrumental in inaugurating a new era in the public reports of the day; containing a good deal with what is useful, with much that is very interesting.

The flower and vegetable show came off yesterday evening at the Wingfield Park, where a very large number of the community was present. The Chief Commissioner was also present, and evidently took a large measure of interest in the Exhibition. The display of vegetables was the theme of admiration, but the flower show was not equal to what it was last year. There was great competition, and a large number of prizes were awarded, and even extra prizes were granted as an encouragement to some of the native gardeners: among the Talookdars present was Bulrampoor, the President of the Talookdaree Association. This was the man who was chiefly instrumental in saving the life of Mr. Wingfield during the mutiny, and his reward for the services thus rendered has placed him at the head of the great landholders of the country. After the exhibition the vegetables were sold in lots to the highest bidders; and brought very good prices. The band of the 36th Regiment added to the pleasures of the scene, and being one of the finest bands in this part of the country treated the spectators to some of the most beautiful pieces of music, which was in return amply appreciated by the attention paid to their performances. Much of the success which has attended these Exhibitions in Lucknow is due to the very great interest paid to this department by Doctor Bonavia, the Police Doctor, one of the most scientific men in Oude.

Mr. Walker, the Civil Officer in charge of the Treasury, is going on leave for three months, and it is said that Captain Wilkinson, an Hussar Officer, is to take up his duties during his absence.

Signor Pompei's concert was a great success, but the assemblage was not so great as might have been expected. The Signor's own performance was much admired, and the assistance rendered on the occasion by the two gentlemen of the station was not lost on the audience. Dr. Bonavia is a first-rate musician, and his performance on the violin has been rarely equalled. In these provinces he has no rival. On Tuesday next we are to have another entertainment and on a more extensive scale, and it is to be hoped that Signor Pompei will have a larger audience to repay him for the trouble and expense he is put to on these occasions.

The proposal has been made to have an exhibition at Lucknow next year, and a committee has been already formed, most of the trouble will *no* doubt devolve on the Honorary Secretary, but I am not sanguine of its success. The object is to follow in the footsteps of the Punjab. The Talookdars are said to be very anxious to assist in such an undertaking. The result is to be seen. An exhibition of the arts and sciences is a very different thing from a show of vegetables and flowers.

There is always something to chronicle in the police department, and it is unfortunate the police is not more successful in its detective qualities. Another murder has been committed in Lucknow, and the perpetrators are at large, two men brought up were acquitted and released, the evidence being quite insufficient to identify them as the murderers. You may have observed in the columns of the *Delhi Gazette* Colonel Barrow's minute on Yakoob Ali's case. The prisoner seems to have been acquitted solely on the ground that there was no evidence to establish the identity of the human remains discovered near his premises with those of the missing woman, Kharase; the evidence was most circumstantial as to the prisoner's guilt. At any rate there was quite sufficient; to convict the culprit on minor charges, instead of letting him loose on society to vent his spleen on those who appeared against him as witnesses in the trial for murder.

Mr. James Burton, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed an Assistant in the Police Department, and a Lieut. Remington, from Burmah, also comes to Oude in a similar capacity. Mr. Gibson, a District Superintendent, is about to leave on sick certificate, when it is thought that Mr. Burton will officiate for him. This may help to give one an idea of the rapidity of promotion in the Police Department.

BOMBAY.

MR. E. PRATT, Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Tanna, has been transferred to Gogo and Ahmedabad, and Mr. Wright has been appointed in his place.

THE Medical Stores of the Commissariat Department, opposite the Imperial Hotel, yesterday caught fire, but little damage was done, and the flames were promptly extinguished.

WE are given to understand that the Directors of the G. I. P. Railway intend to convene a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of the recent fires on the line.

IT is stated that a Latin fellowship has been created at the Elphinstone College, and it has been conferred on Mr. Shunker Pandoorung Pundit, a deserving student of the College.

MR. J. BURGESS will deliver his lecture in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution on Friday next, the 11th instant, at 8 P.M., in the Town Hall, and not on Tuesday, the 8th, as previously notified.

MR. C. GONNE assumed charge of his duties on Saturday last as officiating Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Educational and Political Departments, from Mr. Havelock.

WE are informed that great difference of opinion prevails between the members of the Juggonath Sunkersett Provisional Committee, as to the proper form of the testimonial to be commemorated in his honor.

THE 5-35 P.M. train, which left the Boree Bunder Station for Callian on Friday last, ran off the line at the crossing on to the Mahim line, in consequence, it is believed, of the carelessness of the pointsman.

WE hear that Lady Frere is expected by the first mail in April next. His Excellency the Governor and suite will then proceed to Mahableshwur for the ensuing hot season.

MR C. FORJETT, the acting Commissioner of Police, and the President of the Municipal Commissioners, has applied to Government for twelve months' leave to proceed to England.

THE Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court has urged on Government the necessity that exists for increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court. We learn that the local Government have represented very strongly to the Government of India the urgency of the case.

IT is in contemplation by Government to sanction three appointments of Deputy Inspector of Prisons, under the orders of the Inspector General of Prisons. One will be appointed in Sind, one at Guzerat, and one in the Deccan. The salary to be Rs. 350, 300, and 250, respectively.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last by the steam ship *Johnston Castle*, Captain Kingcome, to Malabar Coast:—Mrs. Rao Mhodoor; Mr. Simpson; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Havelock; Lieutenant Madden; Mr. A. T. Crawford; Mr. John Johnson; Mr. A. Thering; and ten natives.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Parell Gardens, this evening.

Overture	"Semiramide"	Rossini.
Selection (op)	"Idue Foscari"	Verdi.
Waltz	"St. John's Night"	Kuhner.
Ballad & Chorus (op)	"Maid of Honor"	Balfe.
Quadrille	"Scotch"	Faust.
Galop	"Argyle"	Laurent.

THE English ship *Florence Adelaide*, Captain Hills, 832 tons, from Cardiff bound to Singapore with coals, was lost on the 21st January, in the Carimata Passage, N. W. head of Billiton bearing south by west half west, distant 35 to 40 miles; Carimata Peak E. S. E.

The crew landed at Indramayo after being three days and nights in the boats. The captain came on by the Dutch steamer.

WE extract the following items from the *Java Times* of the 15th Feb.:—

"The Dutch brig *Pantaloon*, Capt. V. D. Geyt, from Newcastle, has arrived with loss of sails and bulwarks carried away.

"The Hamburgh ship *Jacatra*, 1500 tons, Spring, master, from Hamburgh to Batavia with coals, caught fire off St. Paul's and Amsterdam and was burnt to the water's edge. The captain and crew were picked up by the Spanish threemasted schooner *Trafalgar* and brought on here."

THE Ceylon Pearl Fishery is this year a total failure In connection therewith the *Colombo Examiner* says:—"It is a very singular and a very unfortunate coincidence that as the failure of the Pearl Fishery, a quarter of a century ago, followed immediately on the imposition of a burden of £24,000 towards Military Expenditure; so now the failure should follow so closely on the heels of a similar and additional impost of £30,000. The failure on this occasion is more inexplicable than even the lapse commencing in 1837 and extending to 1855."

THE *Straits Times* of the 10th of Feb. has the following:—

"On Wednesday last, the American ship *Alexander*, 596 tons register, bound from Liverpool to Singapore with coals, struck on the Frederick Rhio in the Straits, and after coming off, being found to be in a sinking condition, was run ashore by the captain on the beach at South Island. On Monday afternoon, the steamer *South Western* was chartered by the American Consul to proceed to the wreck and render assistance, and arrived there early on Tuesday morning. No assistance whatever could be rendered to the vessel, which was under water at high tide. The captain of the *Alexander* had already engaged a native schooner to bring up the ships, sails and tackle, and the crew were left behind to come here in her. The *South Western* returned to port with the captain of the *Alexander* on Tuesday evening, making a remarkably quick run."

SHIP COMPANIES.—We have no less than five joint stock companies formed in this city for the purpose of building or buying ships. We hear strange rumours of probable failures, either from recklessness or inactivity, or both. We have been told on the one hand that the calls have not been paid, and that the ships bought cannot be paid for; and again, on the other hand, that large calls have been paid but no use has been made of the money.

The mania for new companies appears, however, still to exist, as we learn that a prospectus of a ship company formed in England has recently been circulated here, and subscribers names registered; and another company has been formed by some of our most influential native citizens to be called the Union Shipping Company. We do not doubt but that these companies will do good: for by their means we shall secure a better class of ships for our trade, and if the companies are well and carefully managed, they will yield a fair return to the promoters. But is not the ship building and ship owning mania going too far? We think that two or three powerful companies, well managed, would be more advantageous alike to the trade and to the owners than if we had five or six weak companies indifferently managed. We are satisfied that if one or two of the present companies could be amalgamated we should have a better chance of obtaining a finer class of ships, the trade would be better served, and the proprietors would obtain a better return.

It will be well if the new companies are able to benefit by the experience of their neighbours; they will have to husband all their strength and influence to compete successfully with the enterprising promoters of the two companies first formed—the Bombay Shipping Company and Iron Ship Company.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company was held at the office of Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar & Co. in Bruce Lane. There were present E. I. Howard, Esq., in the chair; the Honorable Juggonathji Sunkersett; Cursetji Furdoonji Parukh, Esq.; C. M. Kair, Esq.; Premchund Roychund, Esq.; Veerchund Deepchund, Esq.; Byramji Maneckji, Esq.; Ardaseer Rustonji, Esq.; Pranjivandass Waghji, Esq.; Javerilal Umiashankar, Esq.; and Mankoba Moroba, Esq.

The secretaries, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker & Co., after reading the notice as given in the papers, calling a general meeting of shareholders, and a letter from the Honorable Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy tendering his resignation, on account of ill health, of the office of a director of the Company, proceeded with their report, from which it appeared that at the commencement of 1863, the Company was in debt to the extent of Rs. 90,000, of which the greater portion was due to Messrs. Leckie & Co., agents on behalf of the Company, on account of advances made during former years.

On the 8th May 1863, the management in Bombay of the affairs of the Company was transferred from Messrs. Leckie & Co. to the present secretaries by a resolution of the committee dated the 13th April 1863, and debts due to Messrs. Leckie & Co. were paid by loans from the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 60,000, and from the Agra and United Service Bank for Rs. 30,000. These loans have since been paid, the former from the profits of the Mills, and the latter by a sum of Rupees 30,000 obtained by loan from a member of the Company.

The results of the working of the Mills during the whole of the year show a net profit of Rs. 1,12,363-13-7, of which the first half-year produced Rs. 28,205-10-0 and second half Rupees 84,160-3-6. Thus after providing for the whole liabilities of the Company, a surplus is left at the end of the year of Rupees 22,363-13-7.

During the first six months the market for yarn so ruled as hardly to leave any reasonable margin of profit to spinners. During the second half of the year, however, there was no such difficulty to contend with. Trade was then very active and the prices of yarn were the highest ever realized.

But it is not simply the enhanced value of Yarn which has improved the position of the Mills. The Mills have made great progress in the actual outturn.

These circumstances have influenced in leaving at the end of the second half-year a nett profit of Rs. 84,160-3-6, or a little over 42 per cent. upon the entire amount of the capital of the Company (Rs. 4,00,000). So cheerful a result has been for the first time exhibited since the starting of the Mills. The directors, impressed with the fact that the shareholders have not had the benefit of any division of profit since the Mills came into operation, have thought it advisable after mature consideration to devote a portion of the profits of the last six months, viz., 10 per cent. towards declaring a dividend for that period, allowing the rest to go towards payment of the Company's debts.

The average price paid for cotton during the first six months of the year was Rs. 394-2 per Broach candy, while that paid during the second half was Rs. 528 per candy.

The waste on account of cotton has been computed to be 21 per cent. all round.

From the table of outturn of yarn it appeared that the outturn for the half-year ending the 31st December 1863, exhibited an increase of 88,581 lbs., 6 oz. over the six months ending the 31st December 1862, and an increase of 17,010½ lbs. over the six months ending the 30th June 1863. The outturn for the year 1863 exceeded that of 1862 by 137,862½ lbs., or in other words nearly two and quarter month's more work in the same time.

The increase in the outturn of yarn the secretaries observed, was due principally to the exertions of Mr. Greaves, the energetic manager of the Mills, to whom the warm thanks of the secretaries were due for the readiness with which he had acted upon the advices communicated to him, and of the shareholders for the discretion evinced by him in the disposal of yarn as well as for his general careful management of the Mills.

The average monthly outturn of yarn during the past three years was as follows:—

1861..............46,971 lbs.
1862..............43,936 „
1863..............55,425 „

Ginning is an important source of revenue to the Company. The total receipts for the year amount to Rupees 21,577-15-3, while the expenses connected therewith have been Rupees 9,804-3-7. Situated as the Mills have been in the close vicinity of the cotton fields it does not appear that the advantage has been fully availed of. The ginning season commences generally about the middle of February when the new crop of cotton begins to arrive, and last till the close of June.

From these details it appeared that the Broach Cotton Mills had upon the whole worked with very favourable results during the year.

Were it not for the heavy liabilities with which the Company was burdened at the commencement of the year, and for payment of which a considerable portion of the savings had to be drawn off, a large sum would have been employed in the division of profits. It will, however, afford satisfaction to the shareholders to learn that the concern begins the year 1864, under no heavy debts.

Upon the conclusion of the report the following resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esquire, and seconded by Veerchund Deepchund, Esquire,—That the report of the secretaries be approved and adopted.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Juggonathjee Sunkersett, and seconded by Premchund Roychund, Esquire,—That the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the secretaries for the zeal and ability with which they have managed the affairs of the Mills during the past year.

Proposed by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and seconded by Premchund Roychund, Esquire,—That Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. be requested to become a member of the committee of management, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy resigned.

A vote of thanks having been tendered to the Chairman, the proceedings of the meeting came to a conclusion at about 5 P.M.

NATIVE TRACKS VS. ORDINARY ROAD.

TO THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will instruct the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, to ascertain by actual experiment the load which can be carried by the ordinary bullock cart of the country along the ordinary native tracks, and also the weight which can be carried by the same cart and bullocks along the road with a made surface.

The made road between the camp and the city will probably be the best place to test the drought in one case, and any country track in the neighbourhood serve for the other experiment, care being taken of course that on the latter there should be one or more average nullahs, the ascent and descents of which, in the case of ordinary unbridged roads, must always regulate the load that can be conveyed.

M. K. KENNEDY, Lieut.-Colonel, Secy. to Govt.

TO THE SUPTG. ENGINEER, Northern Division

SIR,—With reference to Colonel Kennedy's letter of the 28th January, I have the honor to report that an experiment has been made to test the load which can be carried by an ordinary bullock cart along an ordinary native track and along a road with a made surface, with the following results: On the ordinary native track the cart was first loaded with 30 maunds, or 1200 lbs. of iron, but the bullocks could not take so much, which was reduced to 27 maunds, or 1080 lbs., and carried two miles on a generally descending gradient, in one hour and fourteen minutes. The burthen was then of necessity reduced to 23 maunds or 920 lbs. and carried back the same distance in one hour and twenty one minutes, an average load of 25 maunds or 1000 lbs. was thus carried 4 miles in 2 hours and 35 minutes. On the made road the same cart with the same bullocks was next day first loaded with 37 maunds or 1480 lbs. of iron, a load the bullocks could not draw and which was reduced to 34 maunds or 1360 lbs. This load the bullocks conveyed 2 miles in 51 minutes, and the same distance back in 56 minutes, doing the total distance of 4 miles with a load of 34 maunds or 1360 lbs. in 1 hour and 47 minutes. Thus according to this experiment there resulted in favour of the made road for bullock cart an increased load of 9 maunds or 360 lbs. and a saving of time amounting to 48 minutes in 4 miles. So if a merchant required to send 5000 maunds of goods or about 90 tons in carts which cost him Rs. 1½ per diem for 54 miles along a made road, the total probable expense for carriage would be Rs. 661½, whereas if the road were not made the total probable expence would be Rs, 1350 or Rs. 688½ more. The experiment along the made road was carried out as directed by the Secretary Public Works Department, on the road from the city to the Camp, a very favorable specimen of a made road which is kept in constant good order. The experiment along the country track was carried out on the old track from Ahmedabad towards Dholka which is a fair specimen of a common cart track in this collectorate having a few small nullahs in it and being sandy in places.

J. M. GREIG, Captain, R. E.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.—The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, should be informed that his report is considered by Government to be very satisfactory.

THE WEEK.

(*From the Bombay Saturday Review, March 5.*)

THE trade of Bombay has now reached this very satisfactory position: merchants can get on goods because the Railway is blocked with merchandize, and no money because the Mint is choked with silver bullion. The North Eastern line of the G. I. P. Railway is quite unequal to the work of bringing down to Bombay the traffic which is now forced upon it, and which, great as it is at present, will continually increase as the Railway advances into the interior and becomes more and more the principal outlet for the produce of the most fertile cotton-growing districts in India. Looking at the actual state of things even now, one contemplates with positive dismay the possible results of opening the line up to Nagpore and Allahabad. It is certain, that, unless the whole management be thoroughly reformed, the completion of the line will but prepare the way for the ruinous and humiliating breakdown of the new system of internal communication which it is considered one of the chief triumphs of English energy and science to have introduced into this country. Nor is it likely that there will be a change for the better, so long as the managers, instead of setting to work in earnest to improve matters, content themselves with calling a meeting of the discontented dealers at which they attempt to throw all the blame on Callianjee Sewjee, the contractor for the carriage of the goods down the Thull Ghaut, and from which every one goes away more dissatisfied than he was before. It is said that the Ghaut contractor wants a higher rate, declaring that the rise in the price of carts and of all kinds of labour makes it impossible for him to carry out the terms of his contract—in face of the vast increase of traffic—except at a loss. If this be so, and it is the business of the Directors to know whether it is so or not, by all means let Callianjee have a higher rate; if not, let him be forced to fulfil the terms of his present contract: in either case, the work must be done. The state of things on the line above the Ghauts is simply scandalous. The Mulkapoor station and the country round it is covered with cotton; and, when waggons are available and men can be found to load them (for most of the loaders have run away from fear of cholera) it is said that there is a kind of auction amongst the dealers which shall give the station master the largest bribe for the use of the waggons. And, while goods are thus kept lying for a week or two together on the ground, so called "goods trains" are running with only a brake-van attached to the engine, because the Company has not sufficient rolling stock to work the line. Nothing however will, we suppose, be done. The Government may perhaps publish a hastily written and inaccurate Resolution, the Directors will fasten upon the mistakes and get up a very pretty quarrel; and there the matter will end.

The Mint is as badly off as the Railway, but in this case it is not the management that is at fault. The pressure on the Mint is now so overwhelming that the machinery cannot possibly be made to meet the requirements of merchants. Before the last mail arrived, there was silver bullion in the Mint which, if the work went on night and day, could not have been coined into rupees before the end of May, and to this stock of bullion the mail brought an addition of million and a half sterling. People at home are beginning to talk of the inefficiency of the Indian Mints, but how can our Mint be expected to bear up against a strain of this kind? The remedy is in the hands of the Home Government, which by the simple expedient of coining rupees in England which could be sent out instead of bullion might reduce the financial pressure and prevent the anomaly we are now condemned to witness of trade perishing for want of money while the Mint is full of silver.

Saturday is the day for the *Times of India* to have a shot at us, in the hopes that we may not have time for a reply immediately and may not think it worth while to notice its small attack after the lapse of seven days. This morning the *Times* evinces jealousy at our having done its work in reviewing *Tom Cringle's Letters*, and endeavours to set us and "honest Tom" by the ears. *Honi soit qui maly pense.* Our review of the book in question was perfectly ingenuous and was such as was calculated to leave a favourable impression of the *Letters* upon any fair minded reader. The *Times of India* is not exactly the authority with whom we would choose to discuss questions of good taste and literary correctness; but we would put it to the author himself whether he would have wished us to praise him for a minor merit which he undoubtedly does not possess, and whether we have not done him on the whole a greater service by forewarning his readers that trifling lapses of style occur in his *Letters*, while we all along allowed that these are redeemed by the freshness and vigour of his writing. Anyhow, as honest critics we are bound to mention the defects as well as the merits of a book which we review. Another complaint against us, in which the *Times of India* delightfully unites the old woman and the Jesuit, is that we have maliciously revived "Tom Cringle's" sins of bygone days by "reprinting in sensational capitals" his "unchristian malediction" against Nana Sahib. The "sensational capitals" are "Tom's" own, for we merely sent a page of his own book, bought at the *Times of India* office, to be reprinted. We did so because any one less wooden-headed than the *Times of India* can see that the whole thing is a play of the fancy, or—in other words—a joke. We wonder that our anile contemporary did not lift up her hands in horror at our wicked approval of "Tom Cringle's" scheme for turning dead Hindoos into gas.

The Bombay Justices of the Peace are evidently determined not to let their light be hid any longer. Another committee—to examine the question of the propriety of abolishing the octroi duties—has been appointed this week; and, if things go on at this rate, we shall very soon have all the best known men in Bombay sitting on committees of one kind or another. Such attempts at local Government are better than mere inaction; but committees, as a rule, kill public spirit instead of giving it fresh life; and the Bench ought now to be capable of discussing affairs in open meeting. The Justices on Monday seemed to be almost unanimous against the octroi duties, if an efficient substitute can be found for them; and this, it was shown, would be provided by a fair revision of the house and land tax, now shamefully under estimated.

The dinner at the Byculla Club to Sir Mordaunt Wells is fixed for Tuesday evening next, the 8th instant. All the members of the Bar ahve joined in the invitation.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 3rd March, 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FORBES, MR. JUSTICE COUCH, AND MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

The Queen vs. Navalchund Veerchund.

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF SURAT

Mr. Dhirajlall, for the prisoner.

Mr. Dhirajlal.—The prisoner in this case is charged under Section 341 of the Indian Penal Code, with having wrongfully restrained Police Naik Piar Mahomed by obstructing a path along which the said Police Naik had a right to pass, inasmuch as he the said Navalchund gave a caste entertainment on a road and thus wrongfully restrained the said Police Naik from passing that way. The case was tried by Mr. Motiram Dulputram, full power Deputy Magistrate of Surat, who states in his finding that the prisoner having admitted the charge is ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default, to suffer simple imprisonment for ten days. Against this order the prisoner appeals, alleging, (1st.) That he never admitted before the Deputy Magistrate that he wrongfully restrained the Police Naik as stated in the finding, but he simply stated, that he gave a caset entertainment, and the Deputy Magistrate was therefore wrong in recording the plea of guilty. (2ndly). That in the monthly return which is received from the zilla by this Court, the date of prisoner's appearance and apprehension is stated to be the 30th November last, but this is incorrect: he was apprehended and sent to the Magistrate, Mr. Rogers, by the Police on the 7th November last, and on the 9th of the same month the Magistrate forwarded him to the Deputy Magistrate. That he had to attend the Magistrate's office from the 7th November to 30th November, and on the latter day his case was disposed of. Mr. Dhirajlal further stated, that this case was called on for hearing on the 28th January last before Mr. Justice Couch and Mr. Justice Tucker, when the Court called for the trying Magistrate's explanation on the allegations contained in the petition and of the erasure of the words "the public" originally prefixed to the word "road" in the Magistrate's proceedings. He (the Deputy Magistrate) was also called upon to state why and at what time this erasure was made, and whether any complaint in the case was made by the Police Naik alleged to have been restrained by the accused, and whether the Naik's deposition was taken on solemn affirmation, and if not, why this omission occurred. That the Court has now received the trying Magistrate's (Mr. Motiram Dulpatram) explanation on the subject, and it will appear to their Lordships that it is far from being satisfactory, and I am instructed to state that it contains certain statements which are incorrect. Mr. Motiram has carefully avoided from stating in this explanation the date of prisoner's apprehension, but he admits to be on or about the 7th November last, and states that he received the prisoner from the Magistrate, Mr. Rogers, with an order to prepare a charge against him of disobeying the late Magistrate's order (Mr. Ravenscroft's) by giving caste entertainment in the road if that is applicable. That at the time when he received the order he had more important cases before him and he (the Deputy Magistrate) therefore told Navalchund that he would look into the matter when he had disposed of the other cases pending before him, and allowed Navalchund to go, desiring him to attend whenever he was sent for. After some days the prisoner presented himself before Mr. Motiram and requested him to dispose of his case. He, the Deputy Magistrate, then ordered the Foujdar to inform the prosecutor to attend in Court on the 30th November. That accordingly both the parties attended before him. On questioning the Police Naik it appeared that the charge pointed out by the Magistrate in his order was not the proper charge, the prisoner was therefore charged under section 341 of the Indian Penal Code, with wrongful restraint. The Deputy Magistrate states that the erasure of the words "public road" was made before the charge was read over to the prisoner. That as the case did not come before him in the shape of a complaint from private individuals he did not consider it necessary to take down the written deposition of the Police Naik on solemn affirmation; and the practice which has hitherto prevailed in regard to cases of public nuisance is to the effect, that the Municipal Commissioners or their subordinate in the first instance give in a list of the names of the persons who have committed public nuisances, and without their evidence being taken down on solemn affirmation summonses are not issued to the offenders, charge is framed against

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them, and if the offenders admit the charge, they are fined.—Mr. Dhirajlal stated that on referring to section 43 of the code of Criminal Procedure, I find that the law requires that in all criminal courts the complainants shall be examined upon oath or on solemn affirmation; and section 66 of the same code lays down that before issuing a summons the Magistrate shall examine the complainant. Now, my Lords, in this case the information was never received on oath by the Deputy Magistrate and the prisoner is fined by him; and the law is not violated only in this particular case, but I gather from the Deputy Magistrate's explanation that it is systematically violated in many cases, and this is the way in which justice is administered in the Mofussil.

Mr. Justice Couch—You better confine your observations to the particular locality and not to the Mofussil generally.

Mr. Dhirajlal.—Yes, my Lord, I mean to say that in Surat the law is violated particularly by the Deputy Magistrate. I don't know whether your Lordships are aware of the case of Mr. Corfield, late senior Magistrate of Bombay who had imprisoned a durjee (tailor) without receiving on oath the information laid by the complainant and he was fined in a sum of Rs. 500 by the late Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Couch.—It was long before my time, but he was not fined by the Court.

Mr. Justice Tucker.—He had to pay damages to the amount of Rs. 500 when an action was brought against him.

Mr. Dhirajlal.—Yes, my Lord; and this case is similar to that. I am further instructed to state that the Deputy Magistrate has knowingly given an incorrect date in the monthly return of the prisoner's apprehension, and the prisoner attributes it to malicious motives. That the Deputy Magistrate a short time ago had celebrated the marriage of his son, and on that occasion he had given no caste dinners and was therefore disliked by the ignorant members of his caste. The Deputy Magistrate had exerted his influence with the late Magistrate Mr. Ravenscroft, and had assembled the leading members of almost all the castes, and both he (Mr. Motiram) and the late Magistrate (Mr. Ravenscroft) advised them to abstain from foolishly spending their money in caste dinners. The intention of the Magistrate was no doubt praiseworthy, but his interference in such matters was illegal. That since that time the Hindoos had to obtain the Magistrate's permission before their giving any entertainments. The present Magistrate of Surat, Mr. Rogers, seeing that it was not necessary for the people to apply for leave to the Magistrate for giving caste entertainments informed the applicants accordingly. A relative of the prisoner gave a caste entertainment, the management of which was entrusted to the accused, and the dinner was given by him without obtaining the Magistrate's permission. Mr. Dhirajlal urged that the Deputy Magistrate intentionally kept back the case of the prisoner and he had to attend the office from the 7th November till the 30th of the same month. The Deputy Magistrate had no pressing business as alleged by him, and this fact will appear by referring to the business which he transacted on those days. I am instructed to state that he takes up criminal cases at a very late hour during the day, and after examining a few witnesses puts off cases for the next day. That from the Goojaratee Diary of the Deputy Magistrate it appears that the prisoner was apprehended before the 30th November. The prisoner therefore demands a public enquiry in the matter and requests that the Sessions Judge may be requested to institute inquiry into the subject matter of the case.

Mr. Justice Couch.—We will be casting a slur on the Magistrate if the Sessions Judge were to institute the enquiry.

Mr. Dhirajlal—My Lord, we have no doubt an able and excellent Magistrate in person Mr. Rogers at Surat; but my reason for applying to your Lordships to direct the Sessions Judge to institute the enquiry is that he is totally unconnected with the Department.

Mr. Justice Forbes.—There is no law that such matters should be referred to the Sessions Judge for inquiry—They could only be referred to the Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Forbes—We annul the conviction and sentence—The trying Magistrate ought not to have recorded the plea of guilty as the circumstances of the case do not warrant for doing so—The Magistrate is requested to report on the allegation in the petition that the prisoner had to attend the office of the Deputy Magistrate from the 9th to the 30th November, and he is directed to receive additional evidence on the subject—The Magistrate will send the evidence and papers to this Court.

Mr. Dhirajlal—I would like to know your Lordships' opinion on the question of law in this case. This Deputy Magistrate punished the prisoner without receiving on oath the evidence of the complainant, and the public should know your Lordships' judicial opinion on the subject.

Mr. Justice Couch.—It is not necessary: the public has only to look for the law on the subject.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held at Byculla station touching the death of one Goolam Mahomed. It was shewn from the evidence of an engine driver, who was taking an engine and tender to Boree Bunder, that when near Elphinstone Bunder he was requested by his fireman to stop as a man had been injured, he did so and the deceased was found under the wheels. The driver had seen the man when he was about two or three hundred yards from him, but on account of the tender of the engine being first he could not see anything immediately in front. When seen by the driver, the deceased was walking in the six feet space between the lines of rails. Walking there is perfectly safe, but deceased had no business there, he was in fact trespassing.

It was supposed the deceased had attempted to cross the line before the engine,—hence the accident. The jury returned a verdict of accidentally killed, and were of opinion that the gatemen should be warned not to allow persons to walk on the line, or to cross except at places appointed for so doing.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before N. W. Oliver Esq.,—5th March.)

Borgia Afloat.—Joseph Righton, a gentleman of colour, steward of the ship *Superb*, was charged with assaulting Phillip L. Bourner, master of the said ship. The captain stated that yesterday at about 12-30 noon he passed though the after cabin and told the prisoner to bring some bread and cheese, the order was repeated three times without prisoner taking any notice, when upon being asked why he did not bring what was ordered he flew at the captain, took him by the throat and threw him down, the only resistance the captain could make was by twisting his hands in the wool of the prisoner, and by trying to unnerve the bights, succeeded in freeing himself: he had no witnesses to call.

The prisoner in defence said that the captain and the cook had tried to poison him, the captain had been tormenting the life out of him the whole of the voyage so as to induce him to desert. On the day in question he heard no order given, but the first intimation he received of his service being required was a rap over the head with a stick, on turning round a second rap was made at him, and he was then seized by the throat. He collared the captain in self defence. The captain laid hold of his hair and then he let go. There being no witnesses on either side His Worship after cautioning the prisoner against the consequences of raising his hand to the captain should the same be proved, dismissed him. The steward was heard to say after he had left the court, that he had saved some of the stuff that had been served out to him, which he knew was poisonous: he had had it aromatically sealed and intended having it *hanilized* as soon as he had an opportunity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BLASTING OPERATIONS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I have read of late a great many complaints in the *Times of India* anent the blasting operations now being carried on by the contractors for the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, so I was determined to-night to be present and witness the effect of a good "blast," and it certainly repaid me for the trouble I took in riding that far. It was decidedly the grandest sight it has ever been my luck to witness, and I can compare it to nothing else than a great wave of the sea falling over in its irresistible might. There was a large concourse of visitors on the ground, many of them Bombay notabilities, and amongst them I noticed our energetic Commissioner of Police, who really manages to be everywhere at the proper time. There were two mines exploded, one a small one and one a very large one: the small one came to the scratch first and certainly did rather more than was either wished or expected, for it knocked down an old out-house on the opposite side of the road, but fortunately without doing any injury to life; and as the contractors said on the spot they would rebuild or pay for whatever damage was done to the property, the owner of the house in question, who, I believe, is a very wealthy Kojah, cannot grumble much about the damage done. On investigation it turned out that the accident happened through there being a large vein of soft clay running through the portion under which the mine was, and which had not been cut into while driving the heading, and this had thrown the engineers quite out of their calculations. However the second and larger mine quite repaid them for all the damage the first had done. I heard from the Civil Engineer who superintends this portion of the works, that the mine was driven in the form of a T, the extreme of the head being the cavities in which the powder was deposited, 9 cwt. on each side, the shaft was 35 feet long, and the cross pieces 15 feet each way, so there was plenty of resistance (with a face of about 40 feet). This immense mass was thrown up and tumbled over as gently as if the work was that of children toppling over a piece of stone, and the whole mass, I should say about 30 thousand cubic yards, fell within 30 yards of the original face. The report was hardly heard, and as for the concussion it was scarcely perceptible: I heard one of our worthy magistrates make the remark that had he kept his eyes shut he really could not have told the exact moment it did go off. This at once proves that it was simply bosh the people were writing about the houses being shaken to their foundations. Of course accidents will sometimes occur, but when the contractors are willing and ready to pay for all damages, they should have enough sense to keep themselves quiet and assist in every way in their power, instead of being stumbling blocks to the carrying out of such great public improvements as the one in question. If they would only think for one moment they would find it to be to their interest to get the hill away as soon as possible, as it will let in the westerly sea breeze to their at present very unhealthy locality, and raise the value of the property one hundred fold.

There was a man who had stopped in the hut which was damaged, in spite of the general clearance that had been made throughout the immediate vicinity. Had the apathetic creature been killed, no one but himself would have been to blame. As his good *mussib* had it, however, he was merely somewhat jammed up with the debris of the roof, and the moment he was free he set to work digging for some money he had buried in a corner of his habitation.

SPECTATOR.

SPORTING.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Saturday, 5th March.

The gathering of the shooters this afternoon commenced at half past two o'clock in order to give time to contest for the sweepstakes which should have come off on Thursday, but was postponed in consequence of the lateness of the hour. The entrances were not many although the crack marksman of the season—Mr. H. B. H. Turner—retired from the field and thus left it open to others who would not have had the shadow of a chance had he entered himself. The spectators too on this evening were but few in number and altogether the gathering made but a feeble show, although the number was much increased by several soldiers of H. M. 28th, 72nd, and 103rd Regiments who attended the meeting in order to enter for the "Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes," but were disappointed from the impression they were under that rifles and ammunition would be supplied them. However, as a couple or three "Enfields" were subsequently procured, a pool sweepstakes was got up after the "Scott Cup" had been contested for, and won by Mr. Booth, in which a few of the soldiers entered themselves. The prize in this last contest was won by Serjt. Macdonald of H. M. 72nd Regt., and which consisted of the stakes made up by the entrance fees of one rupee each. The shooters for this prize were to give three points if fired from any other description of rifle than an "Enfield," and if the prize was won by any of the gentleman shooters it was to be given up and afterwards again contested for by the soldiers alone. Serjeant Macdonald, however, won it at the first contest, firing from an "Enfield" and scoring the same number of marks as Mr. Beynon who fired from a "Whitworth."

The last prize of the season—the "Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes" has been unavoidably postponed till Wednesday evening next, when rifles are to be in abundance, and the prize is to be thrown open to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of both the naval and military services of Her Majesty.

The following are the scores for the various prizes shot for on Saturday evening last:

The Postponed Sweepstakes of Thursday last.

A Sweepstakes, with Rs. 50 from the Fund, open to all Comers; 5 shots each at 600 yards in any position, with Rifles of any description or make. Entrance Rs. 10. The winner to receive two thirds of the donation and entrances; the second the remainder, and the third to save his stakes.

No.	Names.	600 Yard.					Points.	Hits.	Marks.
		1	2	3	4	5			
1	H. Gamble	0	2	2	1	0	5	3	8
2	T. R. Booth	3	2	R	1	1	7	4	11
3	D. B. Beynon	3	2	3	2	3	12	5	17
4	G. Whitley	2	2	3	0	1	8	4	12
5	E. Taaks	2	3	0	0	2	7	3	10
6	J. Blair	2	1	0	2	2	7	4	11
7	D. Robertson	0	0	0	3	1	4	2	6
		11	12	8	9	10	50	25	75

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott's Cup.—To be shot for by all Comers in any position, with Rifles of any description or make (excluding rifles fitted with hair triggers or telescopic sights). Three shots each at 800 and 900 yards, and four shots each at 1000 yards. Entrance Rs. 5.

No.	Names.	1,000 Yards.				Points.	Hits.	Marks.
		1	2	3	4			
1	D. Robertson	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
2	H. Gamble	0	2	0	0	2	1	3
3	T. R. Booth	2	2	1	1	6	4	10
4	G. Whitley	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
5	J. Blair	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
6	D. B. Beynon	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
7	E. Taaks	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
		2	4	1	1	8	5	13

No.	Names.	900 Yards.			Points.	Hits.	Marks.
		1	2	3			
1	D. Robertson	0	0	0	...	...	...
2	H. Gamble	3	0	0	3	1	4
3	T. R. Booth	3	1	3	7	3	10
4	G. Whitley	0	2	0	2	1	3
5	J. Blair	0	1	0	1	1	2
6	D. B. Beynon	2	0	3	5	2	7
7	E. Taaks	0	2	2	4	2	6
		8	6	8	22	10	32

No.	Names.	800 Yards.			Points.	Hits.	Marks.
		1	2	3			
1	D. Robertson	1	R	0	1	1	2
2	H. Gamble	0	3	2	5	2	7
3	T. R. Booth	3	1	2	6	3	9
4	G. Whitley	0	0	0	...	...	...
5	J. Blair	2	0	3	5	2	7
6	D. B. Baynon	2	0	2	4	2	6
7	E. Taaks	2	2	2	6	3	9
		10	6	11	27	13	40

No.	Totals of the three distances.	Total of marks at 1000 yards.	Total at 800 yards.	Total at 900 yards.	Grand Total.
1	D. Robertson	...	...	2	2
2	H. Gamble	3	4	7	14
3	T. R. Booth	10	10	9	29
4	G. Whitley	...	3	...	3
5	J. Blair	...	2	7	9
6	D. B. Beynon	...	7	6	13
7	E. Taaks	...	6	9	15

The following is the score of the Pool Sweepstakes won by Serjeant Macdonald.

No.	Names.	400 Yards.			Points.	Hits.	Marks.
		1	2	3			
1	D. B. Beynon	2	3	2	7	3	10
2	A. Cameron	0	0	1	1	1	2
3	H. Gamble	1	0	3	4	2	6
4	T. R. Booth	2	1	R	3	2	3
5	G. Whitley	3	0	0	3	1	4
6	E. Whitley	0	0	0	...	...	...
7	E. Taaks	1	2	3	6	3	9
8	Private Price, H. M. 103rd Regt.	2	0	1	3	2	5
9	H. B. H. Turner	0	3	2	5	2	7
10	Private Corbett, H. M. 28th Regt.	0	2	2	4	2	6
11	Do. Greaves do.	2	0	1	3	2	5
12	Do. Nicks do.	3	0	2	5	2	7
13	Serjeant Macdonald, H.M. 72nd Regt.	2	3	2	7	3	10
14	Private Taylor, Pensioner	1	1	0	2	2	4
		19	15	19	53	27	80

BENGAL.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extracts from a letter from Cachar dated 17th instant:—On the night of the 8th Mr. Thompson was attacked at Cachar by a party of about twenty-five to thirty Muneepoories, who entered his bungalow and plundered it of everything they could lay their hands on, and nearly killed himself. At the time the thieves rushed in Mr. Thompson was sitting and writing, and he jumped up just in time to ward off the blows of the *daos* aimed at his head; in doing which his left hand was nearly severed at the wrist. He then made for the door, and other thieves met him there. A great struggle took place, Mr Thompson dragging them outside, when he fell down on the bank of the river quite exhausted, with some twenty-seven wounds about the head and arms. The scoundrels sought for him with torches and bamboos. Fearing that they would find him, Mr. Thompson exerted himself again and rolled into the river. The water revived him, and he struck out for the other side, which he reached, and hid himself in the jungle. The dacoits not being able to find him, returned and finished their work. In a few hours Mr. Thompson not finding himself followed, returned to his own side of the river and sought his coolies' lines. These brave men had all run away at the first onset. After some difficult he found some men, who carried him back to the bungalow, which was a wreck. Luckily there was not much money, but they destroyed and carried away about one thousand rupees worth of property, besides other damage. The Company to which Mr. Thompson belongs have offered a reward of Rs. 500, a neighbouring planter adds Rs. 100, and Mr. Thompson adds another Rs. 100, for the apprehension of the dacoits. Strange to say, government offers nothing, and the writer of the letter adds that news had just been received of more burglaries in Cachar by the Muneepoories and burning down of planters' bungalows. We have for some time been warning government of the danger and calling for something more than reports and enquiries. The state of Cachar is evidently very serious, and the country dangerous for planters residing some distance from cantonments, or where troops are stationed. It is evidence of great indifference or worse, that so much carelessness should be shown in this case of Mr. Thompson's.—*Englishman, Feb. 26.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

In our Saturday's issue we alluded to a robbery effected by the murder of a servant of the East Indian Railway Company. He was proceeding from the station to the engineers' bungalow, distant about a mile from Demoo, the junction station of the Burdwan railway. One sepoy was all the guard accorded to the unfortunate man to escort the cash he had in keeping, which amounted to something like 3,000 rupees. The efforts of the magistrate on the spot proved unequal to the discovery of the compound criminal, and the tracing of the crime was placed in the hands of Mr. Reilly, the Superintendent of the Detective Police, who, we understand, has laid his hands upon the ruffian, who turns out to be a burkundaz of the company, who had for accomplices two men employed as pointsmen at the adjoining station; and who suspects that some natives higher in position in the employment of the Company have been inciting these men to commit the crime. The murderer has made a confession and the stolen money has found its way, through Mr. Reilly's exertions, into the Treasury. It was found in a box, which had been sunk in a tank, in the vicinity of the locality where the murder and robbery was committed. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Reilly for his successful exertions in bringing the crime home to the delinquents, and recovery of the money.—*Allahabad Observer, Feb. 27.*

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, Feb. 15).

The past fortnight has been marked by no prominent incidents, but the slow current of events is not without significance. That portion of the province of Kiangsu which is south of the Yangtsze, and which includes Nanking in the East and Shanghae in the West is over half of its extent, again under the sway of the Imperialists. It will be recollected that the Rebels overran it close up to Shanghae city, when Admiral Hope, at the instigation of the foreign community in the settlement, cleared the country of them for thirty miles round. The Futae, or military governor of the province, assisted by forces of disciplined Chinese under foreign officers, then continued the work that the Allied troops of French and English had begun. The last twelve months have been taken up in recording the progress of the consequent warlike operations, and we lately had occaion to report the attainment, by the Imperialists, of a first stage in the pacification of the province. This was the fall of Soochow, which has been in rebel occupation for the last four years. No English reader needs to be informed that this very decided success was due to Major Gordon of Her Majesty's Engineers, who, with his disciplined Chinese force of three thousand men, wrested the ground from the Taepings, almost inch by inch, and obtained over them a moral superiority besides, which led to their surrendering the city of Soochow. The spirit of Major Gordon's policy, from the first, was conciliatory; he was ready to fight, of which he gave abundant proof, but he was still more ready to accept proposals of submission. It is just possible that such a policy requires to be tempered with a certain amount of severity and vigour in dealing with a Chinese insurrection, but the manner in which Gordon seemed determined to subdue the insurgents, by making friends of them, was more agreeable to the feelings of his own countrymen. The Futae's breach of faith in decapitating men for whose lives Gordon had stipulated, and whose surrender was undoubtedly the means of saving much bloodshed on both sides, has also been duly recorded. The Futae's conduct at once prevented Major Gordon from co-operating with him any longer. It was evidently the Major's plan that the rebellion should be quietly exploded by firmness and good temper on his own part. The successful examples of this kind of policy, which appeared in the desertion from the Rebel ranks of the "rowdy" foreigners, whose genius felt rebuked" when opposed to Gordon, and also in the capitulation of the various "Wangs" at Soochow, were such as to enlist the hearty sympathy of honourable men entirely on Gordon's side.

But here we come to a stand still. The Major's winning generosity received a stab from His Excellency Li Futae, which quite pulled him up.

At this stage matters still remain. The "disciplined" forces under Gordon's command remain inactive, pending advices from Peking. It is almost time—though not quite—that these advices should have been received; and there cannot be any doubt but that upon the nature of the Imperial cabinet's reply will depend all further active assistance to the Imperialists on the part of the British Government.

Returning to the present critical position of the Imperial cause, where the question of further foreign assistance remains in suspense, it is clear that we have pushed matters to a stage at which it would be quite convenient to withdraw and send home the troops. Let matters go as they may, it must be a long time until Shanghae is again threatened with a visit of the Taepings; and it is far from certain, we are bound to suppose, whether or not the wealthy houses there will object to the occupation of that city by the insurgents. It would do good, moreover, were the Imperial government left for a year or two to grapple with the rebellion in their own way. They would either re-establish their prestige by success, or they would learn, by numerous reverses, that foreign military genius was superior to their own. The Imperial Government, as we have already remarked, have not returned their reply to Gordon's remonstrance, and it is probable that some little consideration will be given to the matter. It will be against all precedent to blame the Futae for an act of treachery, for treachery is, among the Chinese, much the same as a masked battery is with Europeans. They cannot be made to comprehend the heinousness of deceiving an enemy.

The French authorities have made out an independent cause of quarrel with the mandarins at Kahding. A French missionary was about to purchase land there when the Futae prohibited the transfer. "The Zephyrs" have been ordered up to settle the matter.

The Imperialists have recovered their lost ground at Ch'ang Chow, but very few people believe that they will do any serious harm to the Rebel cause, without foreign assistance.

From Peking we have no news, the cold weather having closed up the usual access to the capital.

From Japan the news wears a decidedly pacific aspect. Ambassadors are again on the point of setting out for Europe, a fact which may, of itself, be accepted as a guarantee against hostilities for some time to come. The Prussian treaty has at length been ratified, and the Swiss are said to have obtained a treaty. The American Minister has procured several important tariff reductions and the French Minister has availed himself of the same privilege. The following is the United States Convention:—

For the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the Commerce of Citizens of the United States in Japan; and after due deliberation His Excellency Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident of the United States in Japan; and His Excellency Sibata Sadataro, Governor of Foreign Affairs both having full powers from their respective Governments have agreed on the following articels, viz:—

Article i.

The following articles used in the preparation and packing of Teas shall be Free of duty

Sheet Lead, Solder, Matting, Rattan, Oil for painting, Indigo, Gypsum, Firing Pans, and Baskets.

Article ii.

The following articles shall be admitted at the reduced duty of Five per cent.—

Machines and Machinery, Drugs and Medicines, *Iron in pigs or bars, Sheet Iron and Iron Wire, Tin Alates, White Sugar in loaves or crushed, Glass and Glassware, Clocks, Watches, and Watch-Chains, Wines, Malted and Spirituous Liquors.

Article iii.

The Citizens of the United States importing or exporting Goods shall always pay the duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

Article iv.

This Convention having been agreed upon a year ago and its signature delayed through unavoidable circumstances, it is hereby agreed that the same shall go into effect at Kanagawa on the 8th February next, corresponding to the Fourth Japanese year of Bunkiu Ne; and at Nagasaki and Hakodate on the 9th day of March next, corresponding to the first day of the Second month of the Fourth Japanese Year of Bunkiu Ne.

Done in Quadruplicate each copy being in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages; all the versions having the same meaning, but the Dutch version shall be considered as the Original.

In Witness whereof the abovenamed Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals at the City of Yedo the 28th day of January of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-Eighth, corresponding to the twentieth day of the twelfth month of the Third year of Bunkiu Ne of the Japanese era.

(Signed). ROBT. H. PRUYN.
SIRATA SADATARO.

* The prohibition of the Importation of Opium according to the existing Treaty remains in full force.

In Shanghae settlement the prevalence of crime is arousing the serious attention of those in authority, and we hear that arrangements are in progress for the punishment of native criminals by foreign authorities. This is an important measure, and it is to be hoped that it may be successfully carried out.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, with English Mails to 26th December and Telegrams to 2nd ultimo, arrived here on the morning of the 11th instant.

Shanghae, 8th February.

Imports.—The pressure in the money market, last reported, appeared to increase as the day of settlement, China New Year, approached, keeping all Chinese dealers out of the market. The decline in Exchange has not led to any farther speculative purchases, and the few sales that have been effected are principally forced; but now that the holidays are over, a better demand and improved prices may be looked for. The transactions in English Manufactures have been exceedingly small and prices cannot be said to have varied from our last. American Goods have not been in demand, but stocks are considerably increased. In metals Tin Plates have been inquired for at quotations, but Metals generally are dull, quotations unchanged, Nothing has been done in Rice; but as Stocks are very small, both an advance in price and an active demand may soon be looked for. Sugar has participated in the general dulness; the few sales made have been at our quotations. Ceals—Sydney has been in demand, under qualities generally inactive.

Opium—Malwa—The fact that every Mail Steamer brings up a short supply has caused a desire to purchase among the native dealers, and a fair amount of business has consequently been done at rates showing an upward tendency.

Patna—For similar reasons has been in demand and better figures have been obtained.

The sales of the past two weeks have been 820 chests. Malwa at Tls, 495, and 382 chests. Patna at Tls, 400 per chest. Stock 2,718 chests Malwa, and 838 chests Patna.

Raw Cotton.—The last news from home, the decline in Exchange, and the scarcity of good grades of this staple has caused an advance in prices. The receipts from the country continue to fall off, but there is still a considerable amount of stock in foreign hands. Best Cotton is quoted at Tls, 21 to 22, and on three weeks time, Tis, 23 has been asked. The settlements for the two weeks are set down at 10,000 piculs.

Exchange—Has declined most rapidly and unexpectedly from 7s. 2d. to 6s. 6½d. which is the present closing rate. On London, 6 months' sight, Bank Paper is quoted at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6¼; Credits, 6s. 6½d to 6s. 7d.; Documentary Paper, 6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d. per Tael. On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 303; on Calcutta, Rs. 303 per 100 Taels.

Freights.—Not quite so firm. To London, Teas £4; Silk £5; Cotton £3-15 to £4 per ton. To Liverpool, Cotton £3-10 to 3-15 per ton. To New York, Teas £4; Silk £5 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Vessels Loading.—For London, Spirit of the North, Stornaway, Samuel, and Thos. & Rebecca. For Liverpool, Polmaise, Fort William, Blackburn, Berdinka, Antelope, and Bentinck. For New York, Heversham, and Lord Colling wood.

Canton, 13th February.

Imports—There has been nothing done during the fortnight, and prices generally are unchanged.

Vessels Loading.—At Hongkong for Liverpool, Patrican, Vanguard, Helena, J. L. Dimmock, Nancy Bryson and Crest of the Wave, Fort London, Coniston.

Exchange.—Bank Bills, 6 months, 4s.10½d; Private Bills, 4s. 10¾d. to 4s. 11d. On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 229, and Calcutta Rs. 228 per $100.

Hongkong, 13th February.

Imports.—Business has been greatly retarded by the intervention of the Holidays, but now that they are over, the Chinese are beginning to show some disposition to operate. Themoney market is becoming easier, and a more active season may soon be expected. There is no change in the price of Cotton Manufactures, holders are firm at quotations. Woollens are generally neglected but show no change in value. Lead again declining. Iron not much inquired for, prices unchanged. Rice 5 cents higher. Raw Cotton advanced from $1 to 2 per picul.

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

Since our last advices, under date of 31st ultimo the Chinese Holidays have taken place, and as far as native business is concerned a total cessation has been the result, still a considerable amount of freighting has been done by foreign hongs, and rates have been fully maintained; the amount of tonnage in our waters has increased considerably, but there is plenty of lucrative business to employ it all. Rates to Liverpool ars still quoted at £4-10, though we learn that some houses are asking £4-15, and there seems a prospect of their advancing to £5, which is now the current London rate. No settlements for the Australian colonies, though tonnage is much wanted for that quarter, and large offers have been made. One small vessel has been settled for New Zealand, to convey Government stores. Two charters have been effected for California of small vessels at large rates, at this season we have generally 10 to 12 of the largest class of vessels on the berth from this port. Little or nothing doing for the Northern ports. For the Rice Ports rates have been fully maintainted but the demand has lessened, and though there are charters in the market, charterers are more cautious in their offers, and settlements are few. At Manila, tonnage is very scarce, and rates are high, vessels much wanted.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(From Charles Jameson's Circular.)

My last Opium Report was issued on the 30th ultimo, representing that prices continued to decline with little expectation of any reaction; I have now to report that a fair business was done towards the approach of the Chinese New Year, and was again resumed after the first day of the same; since which very heavy clearances have been made by Chinese and Foreigners.

New Patna—Is said to be favourable in weight and quality, and large sales have been made at prices dlrs. 455 to dlrs. 460; it has now advanced to dlrs 430, the closing rate of this day.

Old Patna—Has been in moderate demand and the prices have been from dlrs 515 to dlrs 525, the latter being this day's price.

New Benares.—A good demand has been throughout at dlrs 10 below New Patna; it is considered with the previous season.

Old Benares.—Stock is now scarce and in few hands; prices are rather in advance of Old Patna.

Malwa.—There have been a good amount of business doing and clearances to a large extent made at dlrs 605 to dlrs 610 per chest, prices have now advanced to dlrs 625 and first description in request; there is little unlimited first quality now in the market.

Turkey.—Sales to some extent have been made at dlrs 510 per picul.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SUNKURSETT.

(From the Bombay Saturday Review, March. 5.)

The Sunkursett Testimonial meeting which came off last week has not hitherto been reported as it deserves to be.

There were more than one hundred people present, all but five or six, natives. Mr. Dadabhai Nowrozji in a very good speech proposed a statue, quoting the case of a Mr. Brown, of Liverpool celebrity, who gave £30,000 to a public library and was honoured with a statue in consequence. Mr. Heycock, of the Patent Ice Company, followed on the same side, but in a strain of argument which bore traces of that free spirit of historical enquiry and of that critical acumen with which his speculations on the Pentateuch and the book of Daniel have familiarised the religious world of Bombay. Mr. Heycock laid open the secrets of History. The ancient Romans, it appears, were in the habit of erecting statues to their Emperors, and to parties distinguished in the Senate. Then why not we to Mr. Sunkursett. The objection was made—"Not while Mr. Sunkursett is alive." But this objection reminded Mr. Heycock of the Grecian poet, Homer, who, when alive, was a beggar, and was after his death honoured by "Five Grecian cities. Five Grecian cities mourned for Homer dead," &c.

How much better it would have been to relieve his wants when he was repeating his poetry, and not to wait till he died of positive destitution!

A native gentleman then read a short speech, proposing a Hall instead of a statue. He was replied to at once by Mr. Heycock who relied again on the case of Homer for whose nativity no less than five Grecian cities contended.

Next rose Mr. Lewis, the Advocate General, who supported the statue scheme. Mr. Grant preferred some other kind of testimonial. But the statue was carried by an overwhelming majority. A requisition to the sheriff was then agreed to for a public meeting before which the proposal for a statue should be laid. But the requisition has not yet been published, and we hear it to be still a possibility that Mr. Juggonath's independent friends may save him from descending to posterity along with "Mr. Brown of Liverpool," possibly along with the whilom monarch of the railway world, Mr. George Hudson, and with Sejanus. For, who knows, we may have Mr. Heycock singing, next year, Descendunt statuæ restemque sequentur.

Mr. Sunkursett, the public are agreed, deserves a testimonial. We would not have him decline any and every testimonial, apeing Tiberius.

"They shall add
A bounding grace unto our memory,
That shall report us worthy our forefathers,
Careful of your affairs, constant in dangers,
And not afraid of any private frown
For public good. These things shall be to us
Temples and statues."

Every kind of testimonial is not necessarily honourable, however. The meeting of native gentlemen we have reported was a great deal influenced by the impression that the as yet unpublished "requisition" would contain names which there is now no chance will appear in it. Mr. Sunkursett and a portion of the Bombay public have shared Shakespere's fate and been victimized by a clique. As in England, so here, men like Hepworth Dixon have traded on the respect which all of us freely give to Mr. Sunkursett in order to attach to themselves an importance much more useful than honourable. They fancy, that it is better to be a king-maker than a king, better to *give* statues than to take them. Their ambition is to *manage* the native public of Bombay and to show their dupes by an experiment on the body of Mr. Sunkursett, that the dispensation of honours rests with *them*, and that, against the better sense of the community itself, and the protests of the independent press, they can honour with statues or smash newspapers whom and what they please.

SOLOMON.

(From the Spectator).

Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, has a habit of saying remarkable things. People who know the East as well as the West, who are aware that humanity includes races not familiar with Pall Mall, who have realized the great truth that there may be people for whom Christ died, but to whom comfort is nevertheless, not the ideal, do often say remarkable things. But Dean Stanley never said anything quite so remarkable as the few words in which standing in Edinburgh before a Scotch audience,—an audience, that is, saturated with Biblical ideas, yet wanting in all Eastern knowledge,—he described the relation borne by Solomon towards all Asiatics. The good Presbyterians understood well enough his relation towards them, as the King whom the favour of God could not keep from falling away, who wrote proverbs nearly as popular in Scotland as the songs of Burns, and whose name had descended through the ages to a race who despise the Jews, as the type, and flower, and exemplar of all human wisdom. But his relation to Asiatics, his special place not among inspired or half-inspired men, but among kings, as politician rather than prophet, as ideal monarch rather than sage,—this was very new to their understandings. Solomon, said the lecturer, rising, we fear, somewhat over the heads of his hearers, and half conscious of a wish to call his subject Solyman, "Solomon was the official representative of a vast but most unfamiliar world; he was the true type of an Asiatic monarch. 'Europe,' said the philosphical Hegel, 'could never have had a Solomon.' But the whole East seemed to be represented to us in his person. He beloged not only to Judæa, but the East generally, and the sense of his being the ideal and prototype of all great kings in the East was shown in the curious legend that the forty sovereigns who ruled over the world before the creation of man were all Solomons." If one could but drive that thought into the head of the British ten-pounder. Half our work in India would be done, and we should understand the meaning of the movements which so eternally puzzle us in the lands which from the tradition of a forgotten geography, we still style "the East," and learn at last some tolerance for the vast civilizations in China, and Japan, and Russia, we are now so diligently breaking up. They may be bad, or incompetent or effete, and we individually believe they are all three; but the ideal towards which they struggle so blindly through such calamities and seas of blood, and as it seems to Europeans, aimless and endless waste of power, is not the low one we are accustomed to believe. They want to set up a *regime*, a constitution, in which the supreme authority shall not be law—which to them seems a lifeless thing—but a living human will, a Power which can sympathize with their wants and their weakness, modify facts to them, not them to facts, give them justice flexible to circumstances, order what to do instead of orders what to avord doing, reproduce on earth the infinite benevolence and power which all races, when not blinded by Calvinism or other Pagan form of theology, ascribed to the living God. They don' get it, of course, any more, than we Westerns get our *régime* of immutable but just and merciful law: but till we understand the object of their struggle we shall never understand them, never know *why*, when Turkey is all distracted, an order from the Sultan is still obeyed by Turks like a command from heaven; why, when half China is in rebellion, the object of the rebels is to invest their own chief with attributes even more despotic, even more like these of supernaturnl being than those the existing Emperor misuses; why, in sort, revolution in Asia has never for three thousand years produced any change save one of persons. The ideal of the East is Solomon, not Washington, and the features which to us seem defects in his character are, to Asiatics, but the natural attributes of the position he filled, and which it is their single political desire to see so occupied. They want a sovereign to sit as Solomon sat, in open hall, doing justice without forms, "crushing the evil, cherishing the good," as a deity might be expected to do, without laws, or limits, or rules, save the wisdom and love of justice which ought to be in his breast from on high. Solomon did precisely that. He "judged the people, of Israel" before the people, reverencing no law but the divine one, careless of human life if in his judgment that life was forfeited, reckless of restraint if in his eyes restraint impeded justice. He orders, tentatively it may be, but still orders, the cleaving of an infant "by the sword" to settle its maternity, and his order is in the eyes of Asiatics the perfection of right, for it did settle it when other settlement was hopeless. Scotchmen think it is right in their eyes, too, because they think he was too weak to carry it out, and because it is recorded, though without a word of approval, in Scripture; but let one of the Lords of Session only try a similar expedient! Any Asiatic alive would hold the sovereign who tried it to-morrow to have shown marvellous intelligence and humanity.

It is because he did such things, because his volition was absolute but employed for the good of his people, that Solomon became the Asiatic ideal, till his traditions fill all lands, till his power is represented as extending over all, save God, and sovereigns are judged by the degree in which they approach him. The vices and foibles attributed to him are the vices and foibles which, provided the post is filled, are pardoned by all Asia to its kings. What mattered the heavy taxation, if but the poor got justice and the spectacle of that glorious munificence? what signified the crowd of women in his harem, any more than in that of the Caliph Haroun Al Raschid? He was fulfilling his true function, that of high priest as well as king, and the release from restraints shown in his vices as in his magnificence was but a new example of that supreme volition, that law-creating will, which Asiatics seek in their lord. Rome, with its definite and legal habit of thought, reduced this crave to form when it declared its Augustus *solutus a legibus*, and so introduced the phrase which with Western men implies all that is abominable in political life. Solomon, in Asiatic eyes, did but justice when he slew Adonijah for asking Abishag the Shunamite to wife, for the request was an insult to his own God-given rank,—or when he murdered Shimei for his father's grudge, for who should judge of the propriety of giving life and death except the king? So completely is he the representative king, that the Rabbis and the Mussulman doctors vie with each other in exaggerating his greatness, tell how year by year all the tribes of earth and air, men, and beasts, and birds, and genii flocked to the golden throne of Jerusalem to do him honour; how, when he was hot, the hoopoes formed a canopy over his head, and the lions brought him venison when he was hungered with his labour in hunting *them*. Why not? Why should not that sovereign volition, which can redress all wrong and grant all right, be obeyed by the inferiors of man as well as by man himself? That is the ideal ever before the Oriental mind, the great King, beautiful as the morning, sitting in his hall, attended by all the tribes of earth and all the sons of men, to hear complaints, and draw from his own bosom the thoughts and order which can redress all wrongs. This is the secret of the non-resistance of Asiatic society, of the rooted belief that while ministers are scoundrels and the agents of authority evil demons, obedience to the direct command of the ruler is a moral duty,—of the fact that a Mussulman accepts the bowstring, if only sent by the Sultan, as his passports to eternal bliss. To this hour the Asiatic requires years of study to force into his mind the thought that there can be limits to supreme power, and natives travel from the uttermost parts of India, fifteen hundred miles on foot to beseech the Viceroy to do them justice in some civil suit, and depart believing him malignant because he can but refer them back to that dead "law" which has failed to secure them their right. During the mutinies the natives rarely broke up the administrative system; but in all instances they made its supreme motive power the justice of the chief and not the law.

There is something to Western minds infinitely slavish in this theory, for they perceive that all granted to the sovereign is taken from themselves,—that if the ideal Solomon were ever possible, they would dwindle into grains of sand wafted hither and thither by his will. But it must be remembered that the West has never accepted the idea of fatalism, which underlies all Oriental thought—the notion that they are contending with a power which may as well be malignant as benign and which it needs a human being possessed of all power as well as inspired with the true sense of justice to correct. We Westerns all admit that in this life while the State can suppress the evil, it cannot reward the good, and submit to that failure as part of the order of Providence. The Asiatic does not submit at all, he simply thinks it the height of injustice, and sweeps all restraints away in order to create a human providence who can reward as well as punish, who can bid the good man walk up higher as well as fling the evil down. He wants a justice higher than law can give, a justice as of God, a justice which shall supersede his own need of taking thought and trouble, and is consequently compelled to rely on his earthly providence as if he *were* God, as cease to judge Solomon for the death of Shimei, because he must, as King, know the right. The Asiatic accusation against a bad king is not despotism but neglect, not that he claims too wide a power, for he cannot claim his due, but that he will not take the trouble to use it. And we are bound in justice to add that this universal *consensus* has its effect on the kings, that, as a rule, an Oriental sovereign, if his subjects can only perform the almost impossible task of getting at him, does, as a rule, do justice, very stern justice always, sometimes very whimsical justice, but still something appreciable by men as bearing some relation to the divine law, as being the very opposite, for example, of Sir George Grey's recent acts. That is the reason why Asiatics appreciate so intensely men of Sir John Lawrence's type, men whose will is so strong that it bends law to their own decrees, and enables them to do justice even when all the formulas seem to stand in the way.

MILITARY.

Arrivals.—March 5th.

Durand, Lieutenant and Adjutant A., 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Way, Captain P. H., 108th Regiment, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

Madden, Lieutenant J. M., 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Morgan, Captain, 28th Regiment, on leave, from Poorendhur.

Departures.—March 5th.

Neale, Captain W. A., Staff, on duty, to Alligaum.

Madden, Lieutenant J. M., 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Neilgherries.

Jacob, Lieutenant G. A., Inspector of Army School, on duty, to Poona.

Mennie, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon Dharwar, to rejoin, to Dharwar.

Malcolmson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Carwar.

Way, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Sawantwaree.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 4th March.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have returned to duty:—

Captain A. C. Way, Staff Corps, and Conductor A. Norman.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 5th March.

Ensign H. A. Laye, General List, is attached for duty to Her Majesty's 12th Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery (18th Brigade).—Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Brown, from 4th to 29th March 1864, prior to obtaining a furlough to Europe.

44th Regiment.—Ensign R. R. O'Grady, from 1st April to 30th June 1864, to proceed to Madras, on private affairs.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Taylor, from 19th March to 17th April 1864, to proceed to Agra, on private affairs.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 5th March.

Richard Wilks, Engineer Apprentice, is to be transferred from the Floating Batteries to the *Dalhousie*.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 1st February 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore on the 7th day of January 1864, Subadar Jowala Sing, of the 29th (Punjaub) Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following Charge:

With having, on the 10th July 1863, behaved in a manner unbecoming the character of an Officer by appearing abroad in the Cantonment of Ooraie in a state of intoxication. The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The Court sentences the Prisoner to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for a period of three calendar months.

Summud Shah,
Subadar Major, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, President.

Cawnpore, January 7th, 1864.

"Approved and Confirmed."

Hugh Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Camp Peshawur, 29th January 1864.

Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 1st February 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meerut on the 13th day of January 1864, Naib Ressaldar Shaikh Nuzzur Ali, 1st Bengal Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:

For conduct unbecoming the character of a Native Officer in having, partly at Jullundur and partly at Meerut, between the 20th of September 1861, and the 31st of January 1863 inclusive, become indebted to Mana, Regimental Bunya, for supplies of gram and other articles to the amount of Rs. 305-13-0 and, in having, during the above period, in disregard of the orders of his Commanding Officer, failed to settle his account monthly with the said Bunya.

The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The Court sentences the Prisoner to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for two months.

Mungul Sing,
Subadar Major, 28th Punjaub Native Infantry, President.

Meerut, 13th January 1864.

"Approved and Confirmed."

Hugh Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Camp Peshawur, 29th January 1864.

The sentence is to have effect from the date of promulgation at Meerut.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Peshawur on Thursday, the 19th day of February 1863, Private Richard Onslow, of the 7th (Queen's Own) Regiment of Hussars, was arraigned on the following charge:

That on the 9th of December 1862, at Umballa, did attempt to commit murder, by discharging a carbine loaded with gunpowder, and a metal bullet, at one Joseph Thompson.

The Court is of opinion that the prisoner is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The Court sentences the prisoner to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for a period of seven years.

W. C. Hodgson, Lieut. Col.,
79th Highlanders, President.

Peshawur, 19th February 1863.

The Court sentences the prisoner to undergo Penal Servitude for a term of five years.

W. C. Hodgson Lieut Col.
79th Highlanders, President.

Peshawur, 15th May 1863.

"Approved and Confirmed."

Hugh Rose, General,

Simla, 2nd June 1863. Commander-in-Chief in India.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurs in the confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the sentence of Penal Servitude for five years passed on Private Richard Onslow, of Her Majesty's 7th Regiment of Hussars, and in the said sentence being carried into execution.

H. W. Norman, Colonel,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

Fort William, the 19th January 1864.

Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 10th February 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:

27th Foot.—Lieutenant Aiskew Clay to be Adjutant, vice Glasgow, who resigns that appointment.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following appointments in modification of G. O. C. C. of the 20th ultimo, so far as they affect the Officers concerned:

2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Ensign F. Knowles, 19th Foot, to be 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant G. L. K. Hewett, Staff Corps, to be Adjutant.

Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 11th February 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:

104th Foot.

Lieutenant Lionel Smith to be Captain without purchase, vice Sir Atwell King Lake, Bart., who retires.

Ensign Henry Jonathan Woodward to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Smith, promoted.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. C. Kemble, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, to be doing duty Officer, vice Lieutenant Jackson appointed to the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, from the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be doing duty Officer. Dated the 2nd February 1864.

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. A. Dick, 2nd Squadron Officer of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, to be Second in Command and Squadron Officer.

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. E. Boyle, late 46th Native Infantry, to be doing duty Officer and to act as Adjutant during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Osborn.

Cornet C. B. Horsbrugh, General List, to officiate as doing duty Officer, vice Lieutenant Boyle, acting as Adjutant.

(This cancels Lieutenant Horsbrugh's appointment as announced in G. O. C. C. of the 20th January 1864.)

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant M. G. Smith, Adjutant of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

40th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. L. Prendergast, General List, Infantry, doing duty with the 31st Foot, to be doing duty Officer.

1st Goorkha Regiment.—Lieutenant R. S. Hill to be doing duty Officer, vice Macpherson, whose appointment is cancelled.

Head Quarters, Camp Chumkunnee, 13th February 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain C. W. Peters, Staff Corps to be Wing Officer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
5	Hugh Rose (s)	White	Dwarka, March 2.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat, March 4.
	Ottawa (s)	Blake	Hongkong, Feb. 15.
6	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat, March 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
5	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
6	Fort Regent	Legeyt	Cochin.
	Gil Blas	Grovard	Rouen.
	Pericles	Snow	Akyab.
	Coleroon	Duncan	London.
	Foolucka Sawdan	Nacoda	Bushire.
	J. J. Dussumier	Burgallat	Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, and child; Captain and Mrs. Lord; Dr. and Mrs. Haug, and child; Dr. Davies; Miss Brickwick; and 166 natives.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Ottawa*, from Hongkong.—Mr. J. J. Smale; Mr. Taylor; Mr. Headebrandt; Mr. Playfair; Mr. Bayley; Mr. Richmond; Mr. Barlett; Mr. Jaitha, and servant; Mr. Vully; Mr. C. Currimbhoy; Mr. B. Nomope; Mr. M. Lubchoo; Mr. D. Rowjee; Mr. D. Manockjee; Mr. H. Ahmed Saujee; Mr. P. M. Ebrahim.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *J. J. Dussumier*, to Malabar Coast.—Mr. Bordes Leantier.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Ottawa*, from Hongkong.—On March 3rd, observed S. S. *Bolac*, 7-39 N., 77-21 E., also British Merchant ship *Prince of Wales*, 8-6 N., 76-59 E., wished to be reported.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, for Surat.

Ship *Jamsetjee Cursetjee*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Tomoyonaps*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
(Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.	Nominal.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.	
(Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

The news received by last mail although more reassuring than that received by several previous ones, is not of a nature to lead to increased shipments of cotton, indeed there is no doubt that merchants look upon it as a warning to still futher curtail operations in cotton, besides this the tightness of the money market exercises a baneful effect upon trade, and until some definite news is received from England as to war or peace, there appears little chance of any excitement occuring in rates of freight. The major part of the vessels loading have nearly completed their cargoes, and the clearances during the ensuing week will be on an extensive scale, and there seems little doubt but that rates must shortly advance for ready tonnage as it is nearly three weeks since any arrivals have taken place, and the tonnage in port is already considerably reduced by heavy clearances.

For Liverpool.—On Monday, the *Montrose*, 998 tons, secured 2,000 bales of cotton to be shipped next month at £4-7-6, but as it transpired shortly after that the *Lady Clarendon*, 1,389 tons, had been let out for a full cargo at £2-18-9 April shipment, and the *War Cloud* 1,131, tons, and *Bloomer*, 814 tons, had accepted £2-5-0 to £2-7-6 for ready cotton. Native shippers who continue to be the largest operators withdrew from the market and refused to renew business until the arrrival of the mail. On Wednesday the mail came to hand and although the advices then received are considered of a more peaceful nature, yet the high price of cotton here checked the demand for tonnage, and the charter of the *Orso*, 752 tons, at £2-18-9 April loading again brought the market to a stand still. Thursday was a day of complete stagnation; but on Friday a slightly better feeling became apparent and a fair amount of ready tonnoge was let out at £3 to £3-2-6, and the *Orso* was relet at £3-2-6 and to-day the market closes firmly with an upward tendency for ready tonnage, but for time engagements there is no enquiry at the moment we write.

For London.—The *Rowena*, 725 tons, has secured seeds at £3 and cotton at the same rate and is now under immediate dispatch.

For New York.—The *Marian*, 463 tons, gets a cargo of seeds at £4-0-0.

For Calcutta and back.—The *Startled Fawn*, 1,179 tons, has been chartered for two voyages at Rs. 46 and port charges; and the *Caroline*, 489 tons, gets Rs. 24 back to Bombay or option of Hongkong at 25 and Shanghae at Rs. 26.

For Kurrachee and Marseilles.—The *St. Vincent de Paul*, 889 tons, gets a cargo of seeds on private terms said to be fcs. 110 and 5 per cent. commission.—*Bombay Saturday Review, March 5.*

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 5th March, 1864.

London.

Havering—300 packages coffee, 412½ cwt., Dyall Jairaz; 200 bags coffee, 300 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 76 pieces E. teeth, 9 cwt. 3 qr. 16 lbs., Bowanjee Vullybhoy; 2 Hhds. wine, 100 gallons, Forbes and Co.

Liverpool.

Ellen Bates—51 bales coiryarn, 127½ cwt., Ruttonjee Bhoyjee.

Euxine—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Golden Dream—77 bales cotton, 269¼ cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 125 bales cotton, 437¼ cwt., Kessoo Woga; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy; 123 bales cotton, 430¼ cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 45 bales wool, 135 cwt., Goculdass Cursondass.

Gilbert Thompson.—175 bales cotton, 618¾ cwt., Nursy Kessowjee & Co.; 125 bales cotton, 537¼ cwt., Peerbhoy Khaluckdena & Co.; 6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Ragoonath Vithoba; 75 bales cotton, 262¼ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteevalla Sons & Co.

Golden Empire—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Pudomsee Veerjee & Co.; 174 bales wool, 222 cwt., Ludha Sewjee; 13 bales wool 45 cwt., Ramjee Natha; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dewjee Luckumsy; 160 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Framjee Sands & Co.

Trenton.—99½ bales cotton, 308¼ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteevalla Sons and Co.

City of Benares—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dewjee Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee; 10 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cowjee Mowjee.

City of Agra—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Curumchund Premchund.

Bloomer—59 bales wool, 177 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Confidence—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Hurrichund Withoba; 500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee & Co.; 100 bales wool, 325 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.

Celestial Empire.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—375 bags surseeseed 562½ cwt., Roopchund, Dwarkadass; 52 bags surseeseed 78 cwt.; 650 bundles beda 325 cwt.; 150 bundles jarecuchoora 75 cwt., Ruttonjee Bhanjee.

Cimber.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Clydesdale.—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Bimjee Samjee & Co.

Robery.—125 hhds. fish oil, 491 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs., Cowasjee Eduljee.

Tamogonaps.—4000 bundles coir yarn, 250 cwt., Motecchund Dhurmsey & Co.

Africa.—19 bales Munjeet 66½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Palinurus.—250 bales cotton 875 cwt., Curimchund Pemchund; 80 bales, wool, 240 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum.

Ann Holzburg.—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee & Co.

New York.

T. E. Lemon.—21 cases gum, 36½ cwt.; 132 packages, cloves, 144 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs.; 5 bales coiryarn 12½ cwt.; 20 bales, wool 60 cwt., Lee and Brown; 50 bags, Linseed, 75 cwt., M. Rogers & Co.

New York and St. Thomas.

Cicero.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Khuttow Khimjee.

Marseilles.

Tropique.—180 bags gingilly seed, 270 cwt., Jairam Visram

Rouen.

Gilblas.—600 bags gingilly seed, 900 cwt., Khimjee Curam & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	
1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	Jan. 5
578	Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
674	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 8
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.	Jan. 15
955	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
480	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.	Nov. 28
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.	
780	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
1221	King Arthur, Grigs.	Oct. 9
725	Kennington, Edwards.	
900	Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.	Dec. 20
614	Loeniidas, Thompson.	
701	Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 19
724	Morayshire, Piton.	Dec. 26
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama	Dec. 29
740	Ramillies, Denny.	
1100	Sir JamsetjeeFamily, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.	
980	Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.	
722	Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 5
761	Sailor Prince, Camsey.	Jan. 12
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Dec. 25
647	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	Jan. 22
535	Wellington, Ditchburn.	
505	Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 18

From London via Persian Gulf.

Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 25.

From Liverpool.

811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
1952	Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 14
1001	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug. 15
1209	Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co.	Nov. 10
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Dec. 5
1096	Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.	Nov. 18
1249	Arrundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1466	Advance—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
1936	Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.	Jan. 18
1547	Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 14
1035	Bayelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 25
1233	British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung	Dec. 17
382	Balwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
933	Budget, Belcher.	
1180	Belle Isle, Babot.	Jan. 8
1063	Cashlian, Welburn	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 27
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scove & Co.	Dec. 14
1081	Clifton Belle, Bastin.	Jan. 2.
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 11
1198	Duleep Singh, Jennings.	
1047	Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Jan. 22
1643	Ellen Stewart, Lyons.	Jan. 12
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 9
1194	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 14
994	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Dec. 9
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 28
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 25
1172	Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
912	India, Stewart.	
650	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	Dec. 16
1445	James Seddon, Jiffaris—W. A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 6
1363	King of Italy, Browne.	Dec. 23
1263	Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Jan. 11
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1203	Magnolia, Brown.	Jan. 27
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
503	Marguerite, Bertin.	
956	Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.	
833	Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Norah Creame, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 29
991	Otago, Mastertor—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
491	Orixa, Gaffie.	
	Owangondy,—E. Bates & Co.	
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
1000	Roodee.	
1151	Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1071	Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 7
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	Nov. 28
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	South, Wilson.	Dec. 10
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 3
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 13
1161	Simoom, Murphy—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 5
1533	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
601	Sparkler—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 18
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
1227	Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company.	Dec. 24
893	Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 1
1128	Southern Belle.	Jan. 4
988	Tiger.	
432	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 1
837	Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	Nov. 11
599	Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 11
1511	Wasp.	

From Liverpool via Aden.

962	Arran, Cummings.	
838	Araminta, Bley.	
1217	Allana Dale, Chivers.	
1132	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	
846	Fanny.	Dec. 30
1194	Herald.	Dec. 20
1094	North, Brown.	Nov. 20
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1425	Robert Seddon, Beets.	
784	Shannon.	
1244	Vicksburg, Scott	Oct. 30

From the Clyde.

611	Alicia—Martin, Young & Co.	Dec. 29
531	City of London, Ferguson.	Jan. 6
984	City of Amoy, McNeill.	
1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 26
569	City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	

From Cardiff.

973	Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 24

From Cardiff via Aden.

1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	

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From Bristol via Aden.
750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.
From Sunderland.
909 Dolladia Castle.
939 Satt[illegible]a—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 13
From Newcastle.
315 Carioca.
From Newcastle via Aden.
630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
From Havre.
900 The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.
From Boston.
Beverly (a) Putman.
From Newport.
946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.
From Gothenberg.
Amazon—Falcher, Cooper & Co.
From Aden.
1131 Algiers.
1598 Clasmerion, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
Chippewa.
998 Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
949 Etna, Hughes—J Clover & Co.
1047 Glenalva Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 May Queen, Penney.
From Australia.
1557 Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 25
811 Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
From New Zealand.
990 Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co. Dec. 21
From Shanghai.
643 Vanquard. Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 25
From China.
387 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
410 Canada.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
803 Louisa, Tiliman.
959 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co. Jan. 22
From Galle.
Madge Wildfire, Murray. Jan. 26
Emily and Laurie, Murphy.
From Mauritius.
Priam—J. W. Wright & Co. Feb. 10
From Calcutta.
1175 Anne Royden Jan. 19
Arabia Feb. 1
Asteroid, Gardener. Feb. 19
1118 Astronomer.
861 Ceres. Jan. 21
City of Palaces.
[illegible] Countess Russell—A. H. Huschke & Co. Feb. 15
[illegible] Day Dream.
Diamond.
[illegible] Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co. Feb. 12
[illegible] Euphemus. Feb. 20
[illegible] Evelyn. Feb. 11
[illegible] French Empire.
Futtay Salamt. Feb. 17
[illegible] Herefordshire, Walker.
877 Houghton. Feb. 11
[illegible] J. W. Brockman.
[illegible] Jason. Feb. 9
[illegible] Jessie Coffin.
453 Johanna
912 Kate Gregory.
800 Lady Canning.
Mahomed Shah Feb. 6
664 Mary Ann. Feb. 19
1700 Mistress of the Seas.
550 Monitor (a), Eaton—D. P. Bramhall & Co.
670 Myaram Dyaram, Brady. Jan. 28
1100 North East—Boyd. Feb. 20
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co. Jan. 29
Ophir Feb. 9
Pearl Jan. 25
994 Portland.
Regina Jan. 28
794 Robert Small.
1164 Robinson Crusoe. Feb. 3
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
893 Scindia. Feb. 19
Splendido.
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto.
1089 Ticonderoga.
Turkey Feb. 6
1253 Waterloo.
1150 Zuleika (a), Stetson—D. P. Bramhall & Co.
From Maulmain.
936 Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.
775 Adelaide, Richardson.
1199 Baden, (a) Stilson.
739 Chanticleer, White.
633 Harvest Home, Vicks.
1188 Lady Franklin, Rawle.
747 Maria, Teulon.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson.
375 Rebecca Shepherd (a) Somers.
665 Sparkling Wave, Emery.
899 Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.
From Madras Coast.
Feroze Shah,—Natives.
698 Winterthur,—A. H. Huschke & Co.
531 Hurkaru,—W. Nicol & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. to 2s. 3/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 5/16 to 3/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	218

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	152 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	1 prm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	15 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	42 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	98 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	175 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70		50 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	164 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	10 pr. ct. [pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	57 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,768	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited ... One whole Share comprising			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 22,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800.
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 50 Nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ... 96
" Loan 1835-36 } [illegible]
" Loan 1842-43
" Loan 1854-55
New Five per Cent. Loan ... 103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ... 110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... Rs. 10-7-0
Bank of England Notes ... " 10-2-6
Spanish Dollars ... " 240
Carolus ... " 300
Mexican Dollars ... " 225
German Crowns ... " 213
Five-Franc Pieces ... " 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver ... " 106½
Gold Leaf ... 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (29th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.) ... Rs. 615 to 617
New Dhollera, (ready.) ... " 585 to 590
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ... " 585 to 590
New Oomrawuttee ... " 550 to 555
Old Compta, (ready.) ... " 515 to 520
Old Dharwar Sawgined ... " 600 to 605
New Barsee and Nuggur ... " 535 to 540
New Veeravul ... " 555 to 560
New Khandeish ... " 520 to 535
New Poratchee ... " 565 to 570
New Accote ... " 580 to 585
New Mangalore ... " 575 to 580
New Hinghungaut ... " 620 to 625
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,360.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 5 14 to 6 0
Gingellymixed(Black " 30 to 31
and White) ... " 33 to 34
Niger ... " 27 to 28 Non.inal.

COMPTOIR L'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund. —Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.
Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
Sight ... 1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-58 cts. "
3 Do. Do. ... " 2-53 " "
Sight ... " 2-48 " "

Deposits.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ... 2s. 0¼d. do.

Deposits.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.
The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman. | Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.

Auditors.
Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.
London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

Exchange.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Fire Brick and Fireclay.
Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.
Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.
Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.
Caution.
LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Price			
At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Vegetable, Hare, Rabbit, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Green Peas, Ox Tail, Salmon, Hotch Potch	Giblit, Poachers, Venison, Oysters, Soup and Bouilli, Peas and Gravy, Vermicelli, Mutton Broth	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
	Kidney, Veal, Chicken	Gravie, Partridge	At Rs. 1-8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)
ધી મુંબાઇ તરેડીગ એનદ બેંકીગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase.*

Board of Directors.
Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons.
Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.
The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.
The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.
Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 1d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" On Demand ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes ... 2s. 0¼d. do.

Interest Allowed.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 Do. ... at 2s. 0⅜d. "
2 Do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 Do. ... at 2s.
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11⅞d. "

Deposits.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

Board of Directors.
James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.
Bankers.
London ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool ... Do. do.
Manchester ... Do. do.
Scotland ... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight ... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three " " ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " " ... 2s. 0½d. do.
One " " ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 2s. 0d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 *with Limited Liability.*

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(With power to increase.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

Court of Directors.
Chairman.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.)
Deputy Chairman.
Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
John Thornton, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.
George Worms Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.
Auditors.
William Dent, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.
Bankers in London.
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager.—T. G. Craig, Esq.

In India.
Neale, Porter, Esq., (Managing Director.)
Branches.
Bombay ... A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
Kurrachee ... R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq.
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.
Agents at Calcutta and Madras.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange:—
Discounts and Loans.
The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.
Deposits.
Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates:—
Repayble on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
6 " at 5 " "
12 " at 6 " "
To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.
Commission.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.
Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established in 1845.—*Registered under* Act XIX. *of* 1857 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Deposits.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ... 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
Exchange.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 " ... 2s. 1 d. "
3 " ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 " ... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand ... 2s. 0¼d. "
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Remittance.
Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.
All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.
Commission.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1⅝d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 1½d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand ... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0d. "
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11⅞d. "
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
Interest Allowed.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits.
Deposits for 3 months ... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ... 6 " "
Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.
Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
Interest Allowed.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "
Exchange.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
Commission.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at Mr. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.
26th February 1864.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Byculla Commission Stables the following Horses, Racers, &c.:—
G. A. H. "Champion."
G. A. G. "Sultan."
G. A. G. "Laddie."
B. A. G. "Bauker."
G. A. H. "Marmion."
G. A. H. "Cheesecake."
A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.
A Ditto Galloway.
A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.
A Dog Cart complete.
A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.
W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon, Byculla Commission Stables.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on-hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, Hummum Street, Fort—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.
Cartes de Visits and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.
They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.
The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.
Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1lb. packets expected.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.
Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.
Exhibition Photographs (large size.)
A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.
TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by Duke, Clapshaw, and Page.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by Duke.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethey.
Coffee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Engilsh Longeloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COHEN & Co.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., will be submitted to Public Auction, a large quantity of first Class Teak Squares, Planks and Boards in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to
COHEN & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Coloured and Bleached Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.
2 Cases White Lappets.
1 " Colored Merino.
4 " T Red Printed Mulls.
2 " T Red Scarfs
1400 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
500 " " Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
1000 " " Jacconets.
1000 " " Mulls.
200 " " Printers.
25 Bales Mule Twist, Nos. 50, 60, and 70.
1 Case Bead Necklace and Bracelets.
4 Boxes of Jewellery, consisting of Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, &c.
2 Cases containing Imitation Meerscham pipes, Cigar Tubes, Smoker's Companion, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Jars, China Cigar Stands, Beadworked Do., Silk Smoking Caps, China Match boxes, &c.
1 Case Swords.
1 Case Glass Toys.
To close an account.
A quantity of Oilmanstores consisting of Cheese, Jams and Jellies, Sallad Oil, Pickle, Sauces, Tart Fruit, &c. &c.
Also the property of a gentleman not now requiring them.
A Double Barrel Gun in case by Samuel Nock.
A Colt's Revolver in case.
A Day and Night Telescope by Dolland.
A Saddle and Bridle.
Bombay, 7th March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT FORT GEORGE BARRACKS
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at his residence, Fort George, the property of an Officer, proceeding to England, consisting of Plate, Plated Glass, and Crockeryware, Lamps, Pictures Medical and other Books, Blackwood Furniture, viz., Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chest of Drawers, Cots, Teapoys, Carpets, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other useful Articles.
At one o'clock p. m.
A light Office Shigram with serviceable Horse and Harness complete.
The property will be on view from Monday, the 14th instant.
Terms Cash.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
Bombay, 7th March 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Furniture, &c., belonging to a native gentleman, now changing his residence, the same comprises several pairs of first size glass-bottomed Globe Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall Shades, with and without Drops, Chairs, our post Bedsteads, Swinging Cot and Chairs, Teakwood Liquor Case, Camp Cots, Camp Tables, large Iron Treasury Chests, Crockery, Silver Teapot, Spoons and Forks, Cooking Utensils, &c.
Terms Cash.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes and 100 dozen best Sherry.
Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500.
Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.
1-16 inch large screw Jack with driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
A few sets of best plated-mounted Carriage Harness.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 7th March 1864.

ESPERANCE AND HANNAH'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RICH assortment of Pearl, Papier-mache, Scotch-wood and Blackwood Articles, combining usefulness with ornament, such as Writing Desks, Inkstands, Book-slides, Envelope Cases, Cabinets, Watch, Jewel, Card, Work, Stamp and Snuff Boxes, Cigar and Tobacco Cases, Card Trays, Pearl and Enamel Blotting Pads, and Card Cases, Picnic and Travelling Companions, &c. &c. &c.
The above are inlaid with pearl, rich in design and make, forming a collection well worth inspection.
Portrait Albums, in rich binding of velvet and morocco, fitted with lock, inlaid with pearl, ivory, &c. &c.
Stereoscopes, Achromatic, and Opera Adjustment. Stereoscopic Views of the Exhibition, places of note in England, views in Egypt, &c., also a collection of Cartes de Visite.
A large and varied assortment of shooting tackle by J. Dickson & Sons, Sheffield, Powder Flasks and Magazines, Shot Pouches, Belts, Measures, Magazines, Primers, Cappers, Dog Calls, spare Springs, &c., Eley's Gun Caps, and Wadding chemically prepared and indented, and every requisite for sportsmen.
GLASSWARE FROM NASH & Co.
Tumblers, Wine, and Claret Glasses, Decanters, Finger Glasses, Waiters, &c. &c., Dinner and Breakfast Services.
Table Cloths, a variety of neat and handsome patterns, from Rs. 6 to 30.
Mappin's Razors, Scissors, Pen Knives, Table Knives, (Dessert) Carvers, &c.
Chubb's Paper, Deed, and Cash Boxes, of sizes.
Stationery—Overland, plain and embossed, Note and Chit Paper, Envelopes, &c.
Games.—The Circular Race, Parlour Bowls, German Tactics, Moorish Fort, Hard Lines, The Arena, Imperial Contest, Non Plus, &c. &c. Also Puzzles, Conjurer's Tricks, Card Alphabets, Whist Markers, Chess and Draughtsmen, &c. &c.
Meerschaum and Brier Pipes, Cigar and Fusee Cases, Tobacco in half pound tins, at Rs. 1 and upward.
Presse and Lubin's Perfumery Oils, &c. &c.
Herring's Magnetic Brushes and Combs, Rs. 5 and upward.
Crosse and Blackwell's and other celebrated makers, Oilman Stores, assorted Biscuits, &c. all perfectly sound and as usual, with us, moderately priced as will be observed:—Macaroni at 8 annas a pound, Sausages Rs. 5 per doz. Salmon in 1lb. tins.
Allsop's Beer bearing their new trade mark on lable and capsule, superior Brandy, and a further consignment of Sherry.
ESPERANCE and HANNAH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay,
HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland.*
A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Ghiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or on notice can be taken of them.
Bombay, 14th December 1863.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. H. Bradley, Esq. | Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq. | N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool. | James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
| James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow. | Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale. | Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq. | C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq. | Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury. | Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq., | Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn. | Thos. R. Stelterfolt, Esq.
The income of the Company is now as under:—
Fire Premiums upwards of ... £ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest ... " 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds ... " 880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed ... " 20,000

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Directors.
Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.
London.
William Bevan, Esq. | W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq. | W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq. | John Ogle, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq. | Rowand Ronald, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq. | E. G. Tinker, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq. | Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.
Liverpool—Henry Woodfall, Esq.
Glasgow.
A. A. Ferguson, Esq. | Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq. | James Motton, Esq.
| Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq. | John H. Watt, Esq.
Underwriters.
London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchants.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from treinnial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports. Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

Directors.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
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Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
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John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peck Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE
May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*
Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.
All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.
Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS
are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.
Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

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